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EASTERN



1947

PALESTINE

FILE NO. 32

PP. 4874 - 6269

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1	2	3	4	5	6
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Reference:-

F.O. 371 61756

CLOSED  
UNTIL

1978

61756

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE

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Class ..... 371

Piece ..... 61756

Following document(s) retained in the

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E4874/32/51

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Reference:-

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61756

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118

E

E 4880 2

1947

PALESTINE

9 JUN

Registry  
Number } E4880/32/31FROM  
Planning.

No. Washington

Dated 15/1/47

Received  
in Registry } 2. Seal.  
9 -

Jewish activities, limited,  
 Police Headquarters, Governor of P.  
 Rooney recently sent letter to Dr Silver,  
 indicating unrestricted Jewish immigration  
 into Palestine and that terms of the  
 mandate to be fulfilled.

Last Paper.

+874

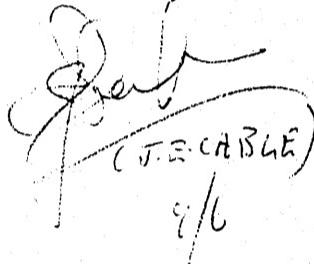
References.

(Print.)

(How disposed of.)

8/80.  
Final. 12

(Minutes.)

N.A. (cont'd. 18/6 1947) C.O.  
  
 G. S. Smith  
 (TELEGRAPH)  
 9/6

On quite the wrong lines. How  
 he can talk about "unrestricted"  
 immigration I cannot understand

G. S. Smith  
 June 9

Note-taking

  
 9/6

(Action completed.)	(Index.)
Final 19/6	Ref. 16/6

Next Paper.

4902

Wt. 24772/717 17895 10/38 F.O.P.

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Reference:-	FO 371	61756
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E 4880 BRITISH EMBASSY,  
WASHINGTON 8, D. C.

2nd June 1947

Ref: 15/ 147

9 JUN

Dear Department,

According to the Palcor News Agency, Governor Thomas E. Dewey of New York recently sent a letter to Dr. Silver, Chairman of the American Zionist Emergency Council, which reads as follows:

"As you know, I have for many years now vigorously advocated that our country take the position that the tragedies that struck the Jews of Europe before and during the last war, and the continued suffering of their survivors, make it imperative that the terms of the Palestine Mandate be fully and speedily fulfilled.

"I believe that this country should do everything in its power to see that the rights of the Jews under the Palestine Mandate be not abrogated and I believe profoundly that whatever permanent political solution will be arrived at, unrestricted Jewish immigration and colonization in Palestine must take place and that there be no hindrance in the development of the Jewish National Home in Palestine.

"Obviously also, it is imperative that some interim agreement be made whereby Jewish refugees from Europe will be permitted to go into Palestine in large numbers."

Yours ever,

CHANCERY

*JL*

Eastern Department,  
Foreign Office,  
London, S.W.1.

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Reference:-

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61756

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119.

E

PALESTINE

1947

E 4902

A

9 JUN

Registry Number } E 4902/32/31

TELEGRAM FROM

L. G.

Tibuti.

No.

Dated

Received in Registry

23.  
6 Recd  
9 -

PALESTINE

Escaped Jewish Terrorists.

Replies telegraphed at 18 of May 23 (E 4902/32/31)  
 State instructions re cancellation of visa  
 for travel was received and appeal heard  
 today decision will be given final P.D.  
 ask please Telegraph progress of negotiations  
 meet Paris for reparation - a definite  
 endowing to establish case for political asylum.

Last Paper.

4880

References.

(Minutes.)

I have spoken to Mr. Bradley of the  
 Paris Embassy, who tells me that he  
 expects a reply on the 10th or 11th.

Please see also E 4874

GJ 9/6

(Print.)

(How disposed of.)

8/ Fitzgerald G.O.  
 Leager M.I.5  
 Hartman W.V.  
 ✓ Seal 9  
 P.M. 11/11/47  
 982.11

(Action completed)	(Index)
✓ E 4902/6	9/6/47

Next Paper.

4904.

30471 F.O.P.

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1	2	3	4	5	6

Reference:-

FO 371 61756

The text of this telegram must first be paraphrased if communicated to persons outside British Government service or if transmitted in a cypher system other than O.T.P.

CYPHER

DEPARTMENTAL NO: 1

FROM JIBOUTI TO FOREIGN OFFICE

His Majesty's Consul  
No:23

D.3.30 p.m. 6th June 1947

6th June 1947

R.12.55 p.m. 7th June 1947

Repeated to Paris No:12

Jerusalem No:5

Addis Ababa No:34

B.M.A. Asmara A.O.C. No:13

4 4 4 4

E 4902

9 JUN

## IMMEDIATE

**SECRET**

My telegram No:18 of May 23rd addressed to Foreign Office repeated to all addressees regarding Jewish terrorists.

Instructions regarding cancellation of visas for France now received and appeal heard today. Decision will be given June 20th.

2. Please telegraph progress of negotiations with Paris for "refoulement" as defence is endeavouring to establish case for political asylum.

Foreign Office please repeat to Paris as my telegram  
No:12.

[Repeated to Paris].



120

E

E 4904

1947.

PALESTINE

9 JUN

Registry Number } E 4904/32/31.

TELEGRAM FROM  
Political Adviser  
No. 1  
Dated 15/5.  
Received in Registry } 6 June  
9 -

Last Paper.

4902.

References.

(Print.)

(How disposed of.)  
T.A. Robertson.8/ ~~Present~~ 14.1.5

8, C.D

M.O.

✓ Seal 11

(Action completed.)  
F.C.M. 20/6(Index.)  
R.H. 6/48

Next Paper.

E 4939

(Mass) Kill by Few.  
 Circuses or at kill carried out at night  
 by 200 to 300 men in search of Vella  
 Faraggina in village of Colma, Sopra  
 Moggio near Milan,

Bdry : (Minutes.)  
 N.E. 5  
 C.K.  
 Front Office

*St. John*  
 (S.E. CABLE)

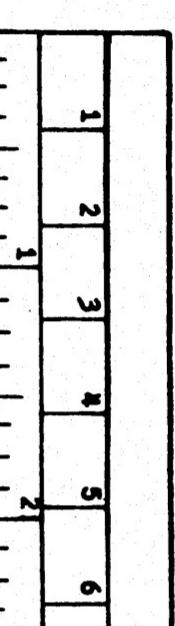
Southern Dept (How you any ds. in here ?  
 where further is not clear to this left.) 9/6

It means that you can't trust  
 the Italian police force which is riddled with  
 agents, communist, fascist, jewish and otherwise.

*Frank*  
 13/6.

*D.S. Stein*  
 June 14

*R.G.*  
 19/6



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Reference - FO 371 61756

Cypher/OTP

DEPARTMENTAL NO. 2.

FROM TRIESTE TO FOREIGN OFFICE.

(From Office of Political Adviser).

No. 155.

6th June 1947.

Repeated to Rome.

D. 7.53 p.m. 6th June

1947.

R. 2.05 p.m. 7th June

1947.

0:0:0:0

E. 4904

CONFIDENTIAL.

I am informed by a confidential and reliable source that at Villa Paraggina in village of Adena (stretch A), Lago Maggiore near Milan there are living 200 to 300 jews who carry out arms drill at night in the ground of the villa. The villa is surrounded by trees, and the activities of the occupants are thereby screened from observation. It is alleged local Italian police are aware of these activities but that they are taking no action.

2. Criminal investigation department of Venezia Giulia police request that Scotland Yard be informed that they consider endeavours by them to secure direct action by Italian Police might lead to suspects being warned.

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Reference:-

FO 371

61756



122

E

E 5011 8

12 min

PALESTINE

Registry Number } E 5011/32/31.

FROM

J. M. Recke.

No.

Santiago

Dated

20/6

Received in Registry

4 June 1947

12

Last Paper.

4939

References.

(Print.)

(How disposed of.)

S.G.D.  
Serial 13

(Action completed.)

F.O.P. 6/6

(Index.)

9/6/46

Next Paper.

5013

Zionist propaganda  
 before Santiago after of April 28 (E 3885/482/31)  
 due documents active campaign of Zionist  
 propaganda. Jews are receiving constant  
 news from Jewish Leader, who are  
 giving a number of lectures.

(Minutes.)

South American Dept. m 17/6 Copy co. *J. M. Recke*  
*(S.E.CABLE)*  
 12/6

J.B June 12

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Reference:-  
**FO** 371  
**61756**

CONFIDENTIAL.

By air bag.

No 206.

Sir,

E 5011

12 JUN

BRITISH EMBASSY,

SANTIAGO.

4th June, 1947.

3885/602/1

I have the honour to refer to my letter to South American Department of April 28th last, and to inform you that an active campaign of Zionist propaganda is taking place in this capital.

2. The Jewish community in this country is receiving constant visits from Jewish leaders, the latest being Alberto Gerchunoff the Argentine author, and a number of public lectures have been given.

3. While there is at present no obvious wide-spread sympathy for Zionist aspirations or the present Zionist cause at U.N.O. in this country, the campaign is being conducted with energy and enthusiasm on the part of the Jewish participants themselves and the situation is being watched by this Embassy.

4. It is understood that similar propaganda is taking place in other Latin American countries, and I have sent copies of this despatch to His Majesty's Representatives at Washington and all Latin American Posts.

I have the honour to be with the highest respect,  
Sir,

Your most obedient, humble Servant,

The Right Honourable  
Ernest Bevin, M.P.,  
&c., &c., &c.,

*J. H. Lecky*

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Reference:-

FO 371 61756

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1	2				

123

E

E 5013 10

1947

PALESTINE

12 JUN

Registry Number E 5013/52/31

FROM Colin L. White

No. Jewish Students

Dated Association

Received in Registry } 3 June 1947

12 - -

Resolutions by Jewish Student Association  
 Demand copy of his resolutions & demanding  
 that Palestine Problem be placed immediately  
 on the desk of D.N. & Records & strong  
 objection to way in which British newspapers  
 publicise inaccurate news of events in  
 Palestine.

Last Paper.

5011

(Minutes.)

References.

This has been acknowledged. I  
 don't think further action is  
 required

Mrs. Beirn  
 June 12

(Print.)

(How disposed of.)

X  
 N.G.  
 15/6

(Action completed.)

G 6/6 14/6

(Index.)

N.Y. 9/6/48

Next Paper.

E 5037

Wt. 24772/717 17855 10/38 F.O.P.

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Reference:-

FO

371 61756



LEEDS UNIVERSITY UNION

JEWISH STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION

AFFILIATED TO INTER-UNIVERSITY JEWISH FEDERATION

5 JUN 1961  
ACKNOWLEDGED  
C.R.

1. Bastion Dept.  
P.K. 7/6/11

Mr R. Hon. Convener Foreign Affairs  
Foreign Secretary,  
Yours etc.

E. 5013

12 JUN

I have seen instructions  
to submit to you copies of two resolutions  
passed by the recent Annual General  
Meeting of the Association.

We feel certain that the  
sentiments expressed by these resolutions  
will be given your close attention and  
receive your kind sympathy.

I have the honor to be etc.,  
Yours sincerely,

C. G. J. White  
(Conv. Hon. Sec.)

Enc. -

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LEEDS UNIVERSITY UNION  
JEWISH STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION

AFFILIATED TO INTER-UNIVERSITY JEWISH FEDERATION

12

This Annual General Meeting of the Leeds University Union Jewish Students' Association expresses itself shocked to find its brothers who suffered six years of Fascist horror interned in British Concentration Camps and demands an immediate alleviation of the appalling position enforced on these 'illegal' immigrants.

It demands that full responsibility for the Palestine Problem be placed IMMEDIATELY in the hands of the United Nations Organisation.

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13

LEEDS UNIVERSITY UNION  
JEWISH STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION

AFFILIATED TO INTER-UNIVERSITY JEWISH FEDERATION

This Annual General Meeting of the Leeds University Union Jewish Students' Association takes strong objection to the way in which British newspapers publicise inaccurate news of events in Palestine.

It asks that the present Press Inquiry Commission look into the functioning of the Palestine Information Service that issues these inaccurate reports.

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Reference:-

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371

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124

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E 5033

14

4047

PALESTINE

12 JUN

Registry  
Number }

E 5033/32/31

TELEGRAM FROM

No. 41 Keff Paquet  
 Dated Paris.  
 Received in Registry } 508  
 10. June 1947  
 12 - -

Escaped Jewish Terrorists.  
 Re/Ref Office Adala E/1 303 (E 4828/32/31)

Later July Foreign Affairs cannot yet  
 reply to question of replacement to French  
 which they are still discussing with July  
 of arrival France. Continued to press for  
 urgent reply.

Last Paper.

5013

(Minutes.)

12/6

References.

(Print.)

(How disposed of.)

8. Fitzgerald, G.O.  
 Leager, M.I.T.  
 Blatman, W.O.  
 ✓ 13 Seal.

(Action completed.)

G. H. B. 36

(Index.)

M. H. 4

Next Paper.

5052

30471 F.O.P

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Reference:-

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Cypher/OTP

DEPARTMENTAL NO.1

E 15

FROM PARIS TO FOREIGN OFFICE

Mr. Duff Cooper.  
No. 508

D. 9.00 p.m. 10th June, 1947

10th June, 1947 R. 5.10 a.m. 11th June, 1947

Repeated to Jibuti  
Addis Ababa  
Jerusalem  
B.M.A. Asmara

E 5033

..... 12 JUN

Foreign Office please pass to Jibuti, Addis  
Ababa, Jerusalem and B.M.A. Asmara, as my telegrams  
Nos. 3, 3, 8 and 1 respectively. E 49183

Addis Ababa telegram No. 303 and Jibuti  
telegram No. 23.

Jewish terrorists.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs state they  
cannot yet reply on question of refoulement to  
Eritrea which they are still discussing with  
Ministry of overseas France. We continue to press  
Ministry of Foreign Affairs for an urgent reply.

[Repeated to Jibuti and Addis Ababa].

[Copies sent to Telegraph Section Colonial  
Office and Duty Signal Officer, War Office for  
repetition].

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Reference:-

FO 371 61756

125-

E

PALESTINE

16

E 5052

13 JUN

Registry Number } E 5052/32/31

FROM

Embassy  
Paris.  
Dated 5/7  
Received in Registry 10, JULY 1947  
13

Escaped Jewish Terrorists.  
 Refer FO.61 982 of 7/6. (E 4902/12/1)  
 Transmit copy of note 1536 to M.Y.  
 Foreign Affairs of 10 June, concerning  
 "refugees" of Jewish terrorist at present  
 at Tihuti.

Last Paper.

5033

References.

(Print.)

(How disposed of.)

8/ Fitzgerald. 60.  
 Seager 6115.  
 Clarkson. W.D.  
 serial 17

(Action completed.)

GCM/1/6

(Index.)

M/6/8

Next Paper.

66  
E 5052

Wt. 24772/717 17865 10/38 F.O.P.

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Reference:-

FO 371 61756

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Reference:-

FO 371

61756

No. 517

E 17

HIS Majesty's Ambassador at Paris  
 presents his compliments to H.M.P.S. of S. for F.A.  
 and has the honour to transmit to him the under-mentioned  
 documents.

British Embassy  
 Paris

E 5052

10th June, 1947.

13 DIV

T?

Reference to previous correspondence:  
 F.O. tel, to Paris No. 982 of 7.6.47.

Description of Enclosure.

Name and Date.	Subject.
Copy of Note No.536 to My. of Foreign Affairs dated 10th June, 1947.	Terrorists at Jibuti etc.

Copied also to Jibuti and Addis Ababa.

652/34/47  
No. 536

British Embassy,

Paris.

IMMEDIATE

10th June, 1947.

18

His Majesty's Embassy present their compliments to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and with reference to the Embassy's Note No. 466 of May 19th, have the honour to enquire whether the French Government are now able to say whether they are willing to arrange for the "refoulement" to Eritrea of the two terrorists at present at Jibuti, one of the three in Ethiopia, should the latter succeed in reaching French Somaliland.

2. This is now becoming a matter of urgency as the appeal of the two terrorists at Jibuti against their sentence to imprisonment on a charge of clandestine immigration was heard on the 6th June and the decision will be given on the 20th June. Moreover their defence Counsel is endeavouring to establish a case for political asylum.

3. His Majesty's Embassy would remind the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the very dangerous nature of these terrorists and would be most grateful if prompt arrangements could now be made for their "refoulement" to Eritrea.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

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371  
61756

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E

E 5066

1

## **PALESTINE**

13 JUIN

Registry Number E 5066/32/31.

**FROM** *Darcey.*  
No. *Washington*  
**Dated** *200/47.*  
**Received**  
*in Registry} 7-Febr 1947*

Annual Convention of Loyal Organizations  
of America.

Refers Washington letter 200/234/47 of May 29.  
(E4774/32/31) transmuth bid of appeal to  
Local organisations by their several  
presidents, urging members to send delegates  
to convention, uninvited, unbound, uncommitted  
to any group or faction etc.

## Last Paper.

5^0 5^2

(Minutes.)

This is apparently an appeal by the moderates.

Copy C. (W.T. Smith)

R. S. Beint  
June 14

(Print.)

*(How disposed of.)*

~~8/ Trappend Smith  
P.H.  
Teal 20~~

10  
1/19/6

<p>(Action completed.)</p> <p><i>Get 100%</i></p>	<p>(Index)</p> <p><i>Get 100%</i></p>
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## Next Paper.

5067

Wt. 24772/717 17895 10/38 F.O.P.

E 5065

BRITISH EMBASSY,  
WASHINGTON 8, D. C.

E 20  
7th June 1947

Ref: 200/ 1473 0014

Dear Department,

Please refer to our letter 200/234/47 of the 29th May about the Zionist Organization of America.

According to Palcor and the Jewish Telegraphic Agencies, an appeal was issued on June 4th in New York to members of the Zionist Organization of America by seven former presidents, which urged members to the forthcoming convention to send delegates uninstructed, unbound, uncommitted to any group or faction, and un-pledged to any candidate or list of officers, and to elect such an administration as might best serve the interests of the Zionist movement.

This appeal, which was signed by Dr. Solomon Goldman, Edmund I. Kaufmann, Judge Louis E. Levinthal, Louis Lipsky, Morris Rothenberg, Robert Szold and Dr. Stephen S. Wise, continued as follows:

"During the past few years we have become increasingly concerned with the tendency in the Zionist Organization which allows one administration virtually to appoint or designate its own successors, contrary to every democratic principle; and to use the administrative machinery to that end, contrary to all principles of civil service. Unfortunately, Zionist conventions have been reduced to mass meetings and demonstrations of assent, and through controls from above have ceased to be deliberative assemblies for the determination of Zionist issues and the election of an administration truly reflecting the views of the rank and file.

"/"Deeply

Eastern Department,  
Foreign Office,  
London, S.W.1.

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1				2	

Reference:-

EO- 371 61756

"Deeply deplored this state of affairs in our movement, we former presidents of the Zionist Organization of America, belonging to no single party or group, holding different opinions on many Zionist questions, appeal to the Zionists of America to send to the convention delegates uninstructed, unbound, uncommitted to any group or faction, and unpledged to any candidate or list of officers, leaving to the delegates themselves, through their own uncontrolled committees, the full and free opportunity to elect such an administration as may best serve the interests of the Zionist movement."

The inclusion of Rabbi Wise's name amongst the signatories marks his first open appearance in Z.O.A. affairs for several months.

We are sending a copy of this letter to Jerusalem.

Yours ever,

CHANCERY  
*dh*

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E

E 5067

22

13 JUN

1947

PALESTINE

Registry  
Number } E5067/32/31

FROM

Chancery

No.

Washington

Dated

200/244/47

Received  
in Registry }

8 June 1947

13 - -

American Admitted Palestine Committee.  
 At third Annual General Assembly of Committee  
 it was resolved to send telegram to President Truman  
 etc. urging that affirmative actions be taken  
 to implement America's publicly declared policy  
 in favour of unrestricted Jewish immigration  
 into Palestine.

Last Paper.

5066

References.

(Print.)

(How disposed of.)

S/ Tappend Smith

J.O.

Final 20

(Action  
completed.)

F.O.P. 20/6

(Index.)

M/F 9/6/48

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E 5067

13 JUN

Ref: 200/244/47

BRITISH EMBASSY.

WASHINGTON 8, D. C.

7th June 1947

E  
23

Dear Department,

The Jewish Telegraphic Agency reports that at the Third Annual National Seminar of the American Christian Palestine Committee held in Highland Park, Illinois, on June 1st, it was resolved to send a telegram to President Truman, Mr. Marshall and Mr. Warren Austin urging that affirmative action be taken to implement America's publicly declared policy in favour of unrestricted Jewish immigration into Palestine. The telegrams added that the failure of the U.S. Government to fulfil its public commitments to the Jewish people would make a mockery of the solemn pledges made in political party platforms and in a long line of Congressional resolutions and President's declarations.

The Seminar is stated to have been attended by Christian leaders from 68 cities in 27 states.

We are sending copies of this letter to Jerusalem and to the U.K. Delegation to the United Nations at New York .

Yours ever,

CHANCERY

XQ

Eastern Department,  
Foreign Office,  
London, S.W.1.

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E

1947

PALESTINE

E 5118

16 JUN

24

Registry Number } E 5118/32/31

FROM

Stationery

No.

Washington

Dated

Received in Registry }

200/243/4

1 Feb 1947

16

Memorandum by American Jewish Committee to U.N.  
for research work of members of U.N. Special  
Committee by American Jewish Committee  
saying that British mandate in Palestine has  
expired by a truce signed until U.N. had  
established a proper date for the independence  
of the Holy Land. Urges further extension.

Last Paper.

5067

(Minutes.)

Copy Co. (Mr D. Smith)

References.

N.A. Dept.

D.S. Smith  
June 16

(Print.)

(How disposed of.)

✓ Goffard Smith  
G.O.  
June 18

CG  
V 7/6

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Reference:-

FO 371 61756

(Action completed.)

Goffard Smith  
G.O.  
June 18

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Next Paper.

E 5152

Wt 24772/717 17855 10/38 F.O.P.

E 5119

E 25

BRITISH EMBASSY,  
WASHINGTON 8, D. C.

Ref: 200/243/47 16 JULY

7th June, 1947

Dear Department:

According to the Jewish Telegraphic Agency and press reports, the American Jewish Committee sent on June 1st a memorandum signed by their President, Joseph M. Proskauer, and their Executive Chairman, Jacob Blaustein, to the United Nations Committee of Enquiry on Palestine, in which they asked that the British Mandate in Palestine be replaced by a trusteeship until the United Nations had established a proper date for the independence of the Holy Land. Opposition to immediate independence for Palestine was based upon the fact that this would make the Jews a helpless minority, but the view was expressed that if a final solution of the Palestine problem must be found now, the American Jewish Committee favoured partition along the lines suggested last summer by the Executive of the Jewish Agency.

The memorandum reaffirmed the right of Jews to immigration into, and settlement in, Palestine and termed the 1939 White Paper a breach of trust "which must be struck down". It claimed that the Balfour Declaration and the Mandate did not merely record a pious hope, but granted the Jews certain rights in the country. The European conditions which originally gave rise to the Mandate had been intensified and the survivors of European Jewry were living under conditions which were a disgrace to humanity. Continuance of the White Paper policy was the root of the terror, repression and bloodshed which had converted Palestine from a flourishing, peaceful land into a policed state.

The memorandum condemned as wholly erroneous

Eastern Department,  
Foreign Office,  
London, S.W.1

Britain's/

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Reference:- FO 371 61756

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- 2 -

Britain's demand for an ultimate political solution for Palestine as a condition precedent to any decision on immigration, and put forward the view that it was not yet too late for Britain to recede from the intransigent position that immigration on a large scale could not be permitted until there was an immediate final political solution.

The memorandum, it is reported, urged the following interim programme:

1. Immediate granting of 100,000 immigration certificates for Palestine during 1947 for Jews in European displaced camps;
2. Subsequent facilitation of maximum Jewish immigration, and guarantee of Jewish land purchase rights;
3. Plenary power to the U.N. trusteeship council to determine the rate of Jewish immigration and the character of land ownership;
4. Steady development of local self-government under trusteeship council direction;
5. Complete provision for the sanctity of Holy Places of all faiths;
6. The United Nations to furnish adequate policing of Palestine at the request of the administering authority; and to reserve the right of policing the country even without such request.
7. Continuation of the trusteeship until the U.N. determines that the time for independence has arrived, with complete equality of all citizens guaranteed by a bill of rights.

We are sending copies of this letter to Jerusalem and to the U.K. Delegation to the United Nations at New York.

Yours ever,

CHANCERY  
*[Signature]*

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	2				

Reference:-

FO

371 61756

139

E

E 5152 | 27

1947

PALESTINE

14 001

Registry  
Number } E 5752/32/31  
**FROM**  
Embarry.  
No.  
Brussels.  
Dated 245.  
Received  
in Registry } 13, Feb 11 1964  
1.7

Escaped Jewish Personnel.  
Ref ID: A125-Saving (E3494/32/31)  
Transmit copy of letter from 20 Oct of  
Foreign Affairs of Nov 12, stating that  
he told Belgian Legation in Odessa Ababa  
to inform them if any of the escaped Jewish  
Brooks apply for visa for Belgian Congo.

## Last Paper.

## References.

b of g : (Minutes.)  
(v. (Mr - Fitzgerald)  
Addis Ababa  
Jibuti  
Paris

17/6

(Print.)

*(How disposed of.)*

8) Ziegwald. 80.  
    June 20

9) Addis Ababa. 113

(10) Tibuti. 25

9) Paris. 807

    June 20

(Action completed.)

(Index)

Next Paper.

5 / 5 - 3

Wt 24772/717 17855 10/38 F.O.I.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Reference:-					
<b>FO</b>					
371					
61756					

No. 245

HIS Majesty's Ambassador at Brussels  
presents his compliments to H.M.P.S.S.F.A.  
and has the honour to transmit to him the under-mentioned  
documents.

British....Embassy.....

.....Brussels.....

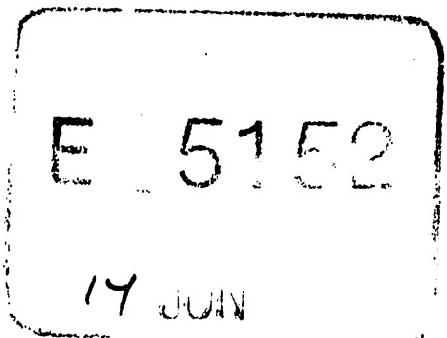
.....13th June 1947.

Reference to previous correspondence:

Foreign Office Tel. No. 125 Saving.

Description of Enclosure.

Name and Date.	Subject.
Copy Letter from Ministere des Affaires Etrangeres. to H.M. Ambassador, Bruxelles dated 12th June, 1947.	"6 terroristes juifs évacués d'un camp en Erythrée."



3479A 28711-1 (8)

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Reference:-

FO 371 61756

COPY

(10/37/47)

29

Ministère des Affaires Etrangères  
et du  
Commerce Extérieur.

-----  
Direction Générale C.  
2e Section - 6e. Bureau P.  
No. 2947 / 2/5731.

Bruxelles le 12 juin 1947.

Monsieur l'Ambassadeur,

J'ai l'honneur de faire savoir à Votre Excellence que j'ai communiqué au Ministère des Colonies, la teneur de Son office du 22 mai dernier No. 216, 10/25/47, concernant les six terroristes juifs évadés d'un camp en Erythrée.

Ce Département a, en effet, dans ses attributions, l'entrée des étrangers au Congo Belge.

D'autre part, j'ai immédiatement invité par télégramme la Légation de Belgique à Addis-Abeba à en référer d'urgence à mon Département, dans l'éventualité où l'un ou l'autre des intéressés introduirait une demande de visa par son intermédiaire. J'ajoute que le Consul honoraire de Belgique à Djibouti n'est pas autorisé à délivrer de visas à destination du Congo Belge.

Je communiquerai, le plus tôt possible à Votre Excellence, les renseignements qui me parviendraient au sujet de cette affaire.

Je saisiss cette occasion, Monsieur l'Ambassadeur, de renouveler à Votre Excellence, l'assurance de ma très haute considération.

Pour le Ministre des Affaires  
Etrangères:  
Le Directeur Général ff.

A Son Excellence  
Sir H.M. KNATCHBULL-HUGESSEN,  
Ambassadeur de Grande-Bretagne,  
à BRUXELLES.

???????????

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Reference:-

FO 371 61756

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1947

PALESTINE

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5153

14 JUN.

Registry  
Number

E 5153/32/31

FROM

Harvey.

No.

Washington

Dated

2001/47

Received  
in Registry}

4 June 1947

17

United Zionists Revisionists of America.  
 Transmits copy of advertisement which  
 appeared in New York Times of June 9.  
 from Revisionists, consisting of an open  
 letter to U.N. Agency Committee on  
 Palestine.

Last Paper.

(Minutes.)

5152

References.

H.B. 18/6

(Print.)

(How disposed of.)

S. P.O.  
Recd 18(Action  
completed.)

G.P. 24/

(Index.)

R.M. 18/6

Next Paper.

E 5218

Wt 24772/717 17855 10/38 F.O.P.

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Reference:-

FO 371 61756

E 5153

## **BRITISH EMBASSY,**

## **WASHINGTON 8, D. C.**

۱۴ آن

9th June 1947

Ref: 200/ 47

Dear Department,

An advertisement appeared in the New York Times of June 9th from the United Zionists-Revisionists of America consisting of an open letter to the United Nations Enquiry Committee on Palestine. A copy of this advertisement is enclosed.

We are sending copies of this letter and the enclosure to Jerusalem and to the U.K. Delegation to the United Nations at New York.

Yours ever,

## CHANCERY

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Eastern Department,  
Foreign Office,  
London, S.W.1.

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## PALESTINE

139

E 5216

18 *ANS*

Registry  
Number 15-218/32/1.

**FROM**

No. 6 White

Dated July 7/47

Received }  
in Registry } 11 100-1945 /

1907 by Mr. H. C. St. John,  
B. M. and he had before him  
a sketch copied from a drawing  
which showed a small portion  
of the Tongue Island reef line  
as it was.

## Last Paper.

(Minutes.)

5 / 1 - 3

## References.

A.B. 741

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8.6.0.  
✓ June 25

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(Index.)

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Index.

Next Paper.

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Reference:-

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3B

BRITISH EMBASSY,  
WASHINGTON 8, D. C.

11th June 1947

Ref: 200/257/47 18 JUN

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Dear Department,

Speaking before 500 delegates at the 4th Annual Conference of the Manhattan Region of the Zionist Organization of America in New York on 8th June, Rabbi Silver criticised the U.S. Government for failure to take a stronger stand on the Palestine problem.

2. According to the press, he said that they had been waiting for many months to hear an authoritative word from the White House on the subject of Palestine, a word of protest perhaps against the failure of Great Britain to accede to the President's oft-repeated request for the admission of 100,000 refugees into Palestine - a request nearly two years old - or against the action of Great Britain in shelving the unanimous report of the Anglo-American Committee of Enquiry which called for the immediate admission of these 100,000 refugees and for the removal of other illegal restrictions of the British White Paper. Dr. Silver deplored the failure of the U.S. delegation to the Special Assembly to speak up on behalf of those refugees who had so long been languishing in the camps of Europe. He said that they had expected the American Delegation to appeal for an interim arrangement which would have made possible their immediate admission while the U.N. were casting about for a permanent solution of the Palestine problem.

3. Other speakers were Dr. Moshe Sneh, who warned against any relaxation by the Jewish people regarding the Palestine issue and said that they must not delude themselves that the United Nations would present a ready made solution on a silver platter, and Representative Javitz (R., New York)

/who

Eastern Department,  
Foreign Office,  
London, S.W.1.

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- 2 -

who asserted that the U.S. held the key to the practicability of any Palestine solution recommended by the United Nations.

4. The delegates unanimously requested that President Truman should insist that the British Government should end military rule in the Jewish National Home, restore civil liberties to the Jewish inhabitants of the country and fulfil its obligations to the Jewish people.

5. We are sending copies of this letter to Jerusalem and to the U.K. Delegation to the United Nations at New York.

Yours ever,

CHANCERY

*JL*

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1947

PALESTINE

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Registry  
Number } E 5220/32/31

FROM

Planetary

No.

Washington

Dated

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11 Jun 1947

Last Paper.

S-218

References.

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Final 27(Action  
completed.)

Gibby

(Index.)

R.H.  
9/6/48

Next Paper.

E 5236

Concert convened of Zionist Organization of America.

Report previous letter 200/1/47 (E 520/1/32/31)  
replies by main Jewish president of U.S.A.  
Chairman, Jewish Welfare Board & was  
convened by him to discuss certain  
work by the order Board Zion in New  
York by the order Board Zion in New York  
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(Minutes.)

Copy C.O.  
N. American Dept.  
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Reference:-

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36

BRITISH EMBASSY,  
WASHINGTON 8, D. C.

Ref: 200/156/47 18 6014

11th June 1947

CONFIDENTIAL

Dear Department,

Please refer to our letter 200/-/47 of 7th June about an appeal issued by seven former presidents of the Zionist Organization of America.

A rather interesting light is thrown on this by a statement which the Jewish Telegraphic Agency reports to have been issued in New York on the 9th June by the Order Bnai Zion. This statement expressed deep regret at the fact that a group of past presidents of the Zionist Organization of America had deemed it desirable to launch an attempt at division by issuing an uncalled for and unwarranted telegram to various Zionist districts and regions, accusing the present administration under the leadership of Dr. Silver of attempting to perpetuate itself in power by having asked for instructed delegates to the forthcoming Z.O.A. Convention. The statement, which was signed by A. Redelheim, president of the Order, added that the telegram created a very bad impression at this crucial moment in Zionist history. It pointed out that Zionist leaders did not need to be taught democratic procedure and emphasised that Bnai Zion would come to the convention with but one thought in mind - to elect the best man available and to continue the militant and active policy of the present Zionist administration.

The association of Rabbi Wise with the other past presidents is explained by this statement and it is interesting evidence that there are a number of important Zionists who distrust Rabbi Silver's policy and ambitions. It is also an indication that Rabbi Silver and his henchmen employ authoritarian methods in carrying out their designs.

We are sending a copy of this letter to Jerusalem.  
Yours ever,

Eastern Department,  
Foreign Office,  
London, S.W.1.

CHANCERY  
*dc*

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Reference:- FO 371 61756

ADVERTISEMENT

ADVERTISEMENT

ADVERTISEMENT

# An Open Letter TO THE UNITED NATIONS INQUIRY CO ON PALESTINE

## Honorable Members of the Inquiry Committee:

You are charged with the responsibility of recommending to the United Nations a solution of the Palestine problem. You undoubtedly realize that this is a grave and momentous responsibility. Your recommendations will greatly influence, if not determine, the course of action of the United Nations. Your failure to arrive at a just and workable solution may cast an ominous shadow on future developments. It may have a disastrous effect on multitudes of human beings now engaged in a life and death struggle for survival; it may wreck all chances for a durable peace in areas where such a peace is most vital to mankind. It may undermine the world's faith in the United Nations as an instrument for solving international problems, for settling conflicts between nations and for securing the peace of the world.

Because we believe that you fully realize the magnitude of the responsibilities involved and the dire consequences resulting from ignoring them; because we hope that, imbued with this conviction, you will cast aside all bias and prejudice and disregard any pressure, however powerful—we feel impelled to call your attention to some major aspects of the problem before you which were conspicuously by-passed in the preliminary discussions. Furthermore, we wish to caution you against some common misconceptions both with regard to the nature of the problem and some of the proposed solutions.

## Not a Local Issue

Perhaps the most misleading and most dangerous of these misconceptions is the one which attempts to present the Palestine issue as limited to the country's present population. It is definitely not that. *The question of Palestine is organically connected with the world Jewish problem.* Any attempt to ignore or minimize this connection is bound to doom all your efforts to arrive at a sound and just solution.

## Not a Refugee Problem

Not less fatal would be the tendency to treat the Palestine problem *only in its relation to the present refugee deadlock.* Even if some governments would open their countries to Europe's uprooted Jews, Zionism would still press vigorously for the establishment of Palestine as a Jewish State. When Zionism, as a political movement, was launched some seventy years ago, the fair and wealthy lands of North and South America, South Africa and Australia offered no restrictions to Jewish immigration, while Palestine, desolate and malaria infested, presented the greatest hardships for colonization. Yet Zionism concentrated on Palestine. For it opposed, in principle, further dispersion. It insisted that creation of new Jewish minorities would not constitute a solution to the Jewish problem, but merely transfer it to other areas.

## The Core of the Problem

Zionism understood the cause of the Jewish tragedy: it stems from the fact that *the Jews are everywhere a minority*—some time between the seventh and ninth century—was there formed in Palestine a new national entity.

## A Solution Is Imperative

This, then, is the problem which Palestine was meant to solve—a problem of a homeless and dispersed people whose very abnormal existence and extraordinary weakness contributes to the rise of human malice and supplies a potent germ of international unrest. Leave this problem unsolved, and you may be assured that it is as certain as night follows day that the world is headed for new calamities of a most explosive and pernicious nature.

## Why Palestine?

There is another major phase of the problem which you are considering. If the Jewish people have, of all territories, concentrated on the re-acquisition of Palestine, it was not only by natural inclination or for sentimental reasons, but also out of *firm conviction that it is their country of right.* They considered utterly invalid the argument, recently presented to the United Nations, that if Palestine should be restored to the Jewish people, many other countries, too, ought to be restored to their previous owners. They maintained that, as far as Palestine is concerned, *no parallel can be drawn from any country or people.* For the Jewish case in respect to Palestine is as unique and unclassifiable as the Jewish situation in the world.

## An Unprecedented Case

It is common knowledge that in the course of human history many nations have been forced out of their countries, but each of these has either disappeared or acquired some other territory. The Jewish people is the *one* people which, after losing its country, has neither disappeared nor attempted the conquest of another land. It has never relinquished its right or weakened in its determination to return to its unalienated national territory and be reconstituted there as a full-fledged nation. The ancient owner of the land of Palestine is *alive.* He is *in need* of that country. He is *fighting his way into his own home* which was torn from him by force. Who can find fault in such action even if, in the meantime, other elements occupied part of that home? To adjust national and territorial claims, the world has lived to understand the transfer of entire populations, even in cases when these populations were rooted in those lands for many centuries. Fortunately for the Jews and for all who live in Palestine, the sometimes essential, though unpleasant remedy of transfer does not necessarily have to be applied to that country. Palestine is greatly underpopulated and there is room in it for all its inhabitants, Jews and Arabs, as well as for millions of Jewish repatriates.

## No Arab National Problem Involved

If a new nation had been established in Palestine, the problem might have been more complicated. But never, since the Jews ceased to be a majority—sometime between the seventh and ninth century—was there formed in Palestine a new national entity.

## Why Was

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# Open Letter NATIONS INQUIRY COMMITTEE IN PALESTINE

## Solution Is Imperative

This, then, is the problem which Palestine was meant to solve—problem of a homeless and dispersed people whose very abnormal size and extraordinary weakness contributes to the rise of human strife and supplies a potent germ of international unrest. Leave this unsolved, and you may be assured that it is as certain as night is day that the world is headed for new calamities of a most dire and pernicious nature.

### Palestine?

There is another major phase of the problem which you are ignoring. If the Jewish people have, of all territories, concentrated re-acquisition of Palestine, it was not only by natural inclination for sentimental reasons, but also out of firm conviction that their country of right. They considered utterly invalid the arguments recently presented to the United Nations, that if Palestine were restored to the Jewish people, many other countries, too, would be restored to their previous owners. They maintained that, as Palestine is concerned, no parallel can be drawn from any other people. For the Jewish case in respect to Palestine is as unique and unclassifiable as the Jewish situation in the world.

## An Unprecedented Case

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### Arab National Problem Involved

If a new nation had been established in Palestine, the problem might have been more complicated. But here, since the Jews ceased to be a majority—some time between the seventh and ninth century—was

## Why Was the Mandate Violated?

The League of Nations granted Britain the Mandate over Palestine—Cis- and Trans-Jordan alike—with the Jewish people and the whole world believing that one of the most tragic problems of mankind was nearing a solution. The problem could indeed have been solved long ago had the Mandatory adhered to the terms of the Mandate and honestly attempted to implement its aims. But the Mandate was sabotaged by the very trustee who was solemnly charged with its fulfillment.

**While Transjordan, three quarters of the mandated area, was internationally recognized as an integral part of Palestine, Transjordan—fertile and almost unpopulated—was arbitrarily closed to Jewish colonization and later unilaterally declared by the British an “independent” Arab state.**

**Although the Mandate distinctly stipulated “close Jewish settlement on land,” land purchase by Jews was first severely restricted and later completely prohibited in most of Palestine.**

**And while the Mandate clearly called for “facilitating Jewish immigration,” the orderly transfer of Jews to their homeland was systematically blocked or limited so as artificially to prevent the Jews from becoming a majority.**

The stubborn determination with which Britain fought Jewish immigration to and settlement in Palestine culminated in a series of most repressive measures which assumed the character of undeclared war. These measures are today enforced by an army of 120,000 troops, by a considerable part of the British navy and airforce, and by a regime of administrative oppression which turned Palestine into a virtual Police State. In the face of this display of might against the very purpose of the Mandate, the aridness of Britain's excuse—“Arab pressure”—is clearly revealed. Under any circumstances, a much smaller part of this might would suffice to enforce the Mandate, instead of flouting it. In truth, it was Britain that stimulated and mobilized Arab opposition in order to justify her anti-Zionist crusade. Actually there has been one reason only for Britain's violations of the Mandate—that reason is Britain's fear that the creation of a Jewish State may mean the loss of her control over Palestine and her desire to keep that country—a key strategic position for Britain—in a state of permanent weakness and inner conflict.

### British Rule Must Be Abolished

Once you recognize (a) the basic need to solve the world Jewish problem, (b) the fundamental Jewish right to Palestine, and (c) the reason for the trouble in that country, you cannot fail to arrive at



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## Not a Local Issue

Perhaps the most misleading and most dangerous of these misconceptions is the one which attempts to present the Palestine issue as limited to the country's present population. It is definitely not that. *The question of Palestine is organically connected with the world Jewish problem.* Any attempt to ignore or minimize this connection is bound to doom all your efforts to arrive at a sound and just solution.

### Not a Refugee Problem

Not less fatal would be the tendency to treat the Palestine problem *only in its relation to the present refugee deadlock.* Even if some governments would open their countries to Europe's uprooted Jews, Zionism would still press vigorously for the establishment of Palestine as a Jewish State. When Zionism, as a political movement, was launched some seventy years ago, the fair and wealthy lands of North and South America, South Africa and Australia offered no restrictions to Jewish immigration, while Palestine, desolate and malaria infested, presented the greatest hardships for colonization. Yet Zionism concentrated on Palestine. For it opposed, in principle, further dispersion. It insisted that creation of new Jewish minorities would not constitute a solution to the Jewish problem, but merely transfer it to other areas.

## The Core of the Problem

Zionism understood the cause of the Jewish tragedy: it stems from the fact that *the Jews are everywhere a minority*, deprived of real ownership of any part of the globe, and, therefore, of collective strength and security. The sole purpose of the drive for Palestine was to remedy this situation by the creation of a Jewish majority, the restoration of Jewish statehood, and the normalization of the Jewish position among the nations. Thus, from its very inception, Zionism represented a calculated plan to solve the Jewish problem.

### Common Cause With All Nations

In advancing this plan Zionism felt that it was entitled to the cooperation of all the nations of the world. For the Jewish problem is a *world problem*, not only in that it affects world Jewry as a whole, but because it also *deeply affects practically all the nations of the world*. Indeed, the nations of the world suffer from this condition perhaps, no less than the Jews themselves. The existence of an unsolved Jewish problem, and the prejudice, hatred and persecution it engendered, constituted a dangerous source of friction which bred social and political chaos in many states, and contributed in vast measure to international unrest. It must be remembered that Hitler and his associates came to power riding the wild horse of anti-Semitism, and were thus enabled to plunge the world into the bloodiest of all wars.

## The Only Cure

Zionism has recognized the menace of the anti-Semitic malady—a by-product of the existence of an unsolved Jewish problem—and has offered a cure for the disease. Zionism sensed the electric tension which anti-Semitism was accumulating in the cloudy skies of Europe. The Jewish State might have served as a lightning rod to absorb this tension and thus avert the catastrophe.

## An Unprecedented Case

It is common knowledge that in the course of human history many nations have been forced out of their countries, but each of these has either disappeared or acquired some other territory. The Jewish people is the *one* people which, after losing its country, has neither disappeared nor attempted the conquest of another land. It has never relinquished its right or weakened in its determination to return to its unalienated national territory and be reconstituted there as a full-fledged nation. The ancient owner of the land of Palestine is *alive*. He is *in need* of that country. He is *fighting his way into his own home* which was torn from him by force. Who can find fault in such action even if, in the meantime, other elements occupied part of that home? To adjust national and territorial claims, the world has lived to understand the transfer of entire populations, even in cases when these populations were rooted in those lands for many centuries. Fortunately for the Jews and for all who live in Palestine, the sometimes essential, though unpleasant remedy of transfer does not necessarily have to be applied to that country. Palestine is greatly underpopulated and there is room in it for all its inhabitants, Jews and Arabs, as well as for millions of Jewish repatriates.

### No Arab National Problem Involved

If a new nation had been established in Palestine, the problem might have been more complicated. But never, since the Jews ceased to be a majority—sometime between the seventh and ninth century—was there formed in Palestine a new national entity. *There was never a Palestine Arab nation or, for that matter, any other kind of nation.*

In the many political changes and oft repeated wars to which Palestine was subjected, the population was largely of a transient character, constantly shifting and continually being transformed. *There are extremely few Arab families in Palestine whose residence dates back more than two hundred years.* When an Arab spokesman in the United Nations claimed that Palestine was only part of Syria, and should therefore have been annexed to that country, he made a statement which, though historically incorrect, implied an admission—an Arab admission—that Palestine never constituted an Arab national entity and that Palestine Arabs did not develop even Palestinian patriotism.

### The Mandate Granted Palestine to the Jews

This particular combination of factors—the existence of a world Jewish problem which must be solved, the recognition of the fundamental Jewish right to Palestine, and the lack of any Palestine national entity—prompted the Allies and all the nations of the world to guarantee Palestine to the Jewish people. This was the sole purpose of the Mandate which was granted to Great Britain over Palestine.

The existence of non-Jewish elements in Palestine was well considered by the authors of the Mandate. But, just as the frontiers of Iraq and Syria were drawn in such a way as to secure an Arab majority, so were arrangements made for Palestine to secure a Jewish majority in that country. It was felt that the Arabs, being a majority in some dozen independent and semi-independent states, could easily afford being a minority in one. Indeed, it is no particular tragedy to be a minority. *All nations possess minorities in other lands.* The tragedy lies in a people's being *everywhere a minority.*

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### British Rule Must

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cause. Only a bold  
prove a blessing to

That decision is

# THE UNITED ZIONISTS-REVISIONISTS

MEIR GROSSMAN

President

COL. MORRIS J. MENDELSON

Chairman, Executive Board

LEO WOLFSON

Chairman, National Council

DR. JOSEPH SCHECHTMANN

Chairman, Political Committee

55 WEST 42nd ST., NEW YORK 18, N. Y. PENNSYLVANIA

It is common knowledge that in the course of history many nations have been forced out of their countries, each of these has either disappeared or acquired some other territory. The Jewish people is the one people which, by losing its country, has neither disappeared nor attempted the conquest of another land. It has never relinquished its right or weakened in its determination to return to its alienated national territory and be reconstituted there as a fledged nation. The ancient owner of the land of Palestine *lives*. He is *in need* of that country. He is *fighting his way back to his own home* which was torn from him by force. Who can find fault in such action even if, in the meantime, other peoples occupied part of that home? To adjust national and territorial claims, the world has lived to understand the transfer of entire populations, even in cases when these populations were rooted in those lands for many centuries. Fortunately for the Jews and for all who live in Palestine, the sometimes essential, though unpleasant remedy of transfer does not necessarily have to be applied to that country. Palestine is greatly underpopulated and there is room in it for all its inhabitants, Jews and Arabs, as well as for millions of Jewish repatriates.

#### *Arab National Problem Involved*

If a new nation had been established in Palestine, the problem might have been more complicated. But however, since the Jews ceased to be a majority—some time between the seventh and ninth century—was there formed in Palestine a new national entity. *There was never a Palestine Arab nation or, for that matter, any other kind of nation.*

In the many political changes and oft repeated wars to which Palestine was subjected, the population was largely of a transient character, constantly shifting and continually being transformed. There are extremely few Arab families in Palestine whose residence goes back more than two hundred years. When an Arab spokesman in the United Nations claimed that Palestine was only part of Syria, he should therefore have been annexed to that country, he made a statement which, though historically incorrect, implied an admission of an Arab admission—that Palestine never constituted an Arab national entity and that Palestine Arabs did not develop even Palestinian patriotism.

#### *The Mandate Granted Palestine to the Jews.*

This particular combination of factors—the existence of a world Jewish problem which must be solved, the recognition of the fundamental Jewish right to Palestine, and the lack of any Palestine national entity—prompted the Allies and all the nations of the world to guarantee Palestine to the Jewish people. This was the sole purpose of the Mandate which was granted Great Britain over Palestine.

The existence of non-Jewish elements in Palestine was well considered by the authors of the Mandate. But, just as the frontiers of Iraq and Syria were drawn in such a way as to secure an Arab majority, so were arrangements made for Palestine to secure a Jewish majority in that country. It was felt that the Arabs, being a majority in some dozen independent and semi-independent states, could easily afford being a minority in one. Indeed, it is no particular tragedy to be a minority. All nations possess minorities in other lands. The tragedy lies in a people's being everywhere a minority.

**Jews to their homeland was systematically blocked or limited so as artificially to prevent the Jews from becoming a majority.**

The stubborn determination with which Britain fought Jewish immigration to and settlement in Palestine culminated in a series of most repressive measures which assumed the character of undeclared war. These measures are today enforced by an army of 120,000 troops, by a considerable part of the British navy and airforce, and by a regime of administrative oppression which turned Palestine into a virtual Police State. In the face of this display of might against the very purpose of the Mandate, the aridness of Britain's excuse—"Arab pressure"—is clearly revealed. Under any circumstances, a much smaller part of this might would suffice to enforce the Mandate, instead of flouting it. In truth, it was Britain that stimulated and mobilized Arab opposition in order to justify her anti-Zionist crusade. Actually there has been one reason only for Britain's violations of the Mandate—that reason is Britain's fear that the creation of a Jewish State may mean the loss of her control over Palestine and her desire to keep that country—a key strategic position for Britain—in a state of permanent weakness and inner conflict.

#### *British Rule Must Be Abolished*

Once you recognize (a) the basic need to solve the world Jewish problem, (b) the fundamental Jewish right to Palestine, and (c) the reason for the trouble in that country, you cannot fail to arrive at the solution which is the one envisaged by all the nations of the world at the time the Mandate was granted. *There was and there will be no other solution to either the Palestine or the Jewish problem except the establishment of a Jewish State within the historic boundaries of Palestine.* And the prerequisite for this solution is the immediate abolition of the British Mandate over Palestine and the evacuation of the British forces of occupation.

#### **Partition Is No Solution**

*Any alternative is pregnant with disaster.* Barring the Jews from Palestine is unthinkable if you do not want to precipitate growing uneasiness and constant unrest in Europe and the Middle East. Partitioning the country will satisfy no side, and only give rise to interminable conflict. *Partition will make it impossible for the Jewish State to achieve economic soundness and natural security. It will foster a desire by the Arab neighbors to swallow up the little Jewish State and will inevitably create a strong irredentist movement in Jewish Palestine.*

*Compromises, half-measures, palliatives and delaying devices will simply not do.* You must take your stand in accordance with the dictates of justice as well as the dictates of realism and farsightedness. You cannot listen to the exponents of imperialism nor to the compromise proposals of some Jews who have lost faith in the victory of the just Jewish cause. Only a bold and straightforward decision will prove a blessing to mankind and the United Nations.

*That decision is in your hands!*

1	2	3	4	5	6
1				2	

Reference:-

FO 371

61756

# **STS-REVISIONISTS OF AMERICA**

**LEO WOLFSON**  
Chairman, National Council

**DR. JOSEPH SCHECHTMANN**  
Chairman, Political Committee

**ADOLF LIEBLICH**  
Treasurer

**DR. B. NETANYAHU**  
Executive Director

**NEW YORK 18, N. Y. PENNSYLVANIA 6-8368**



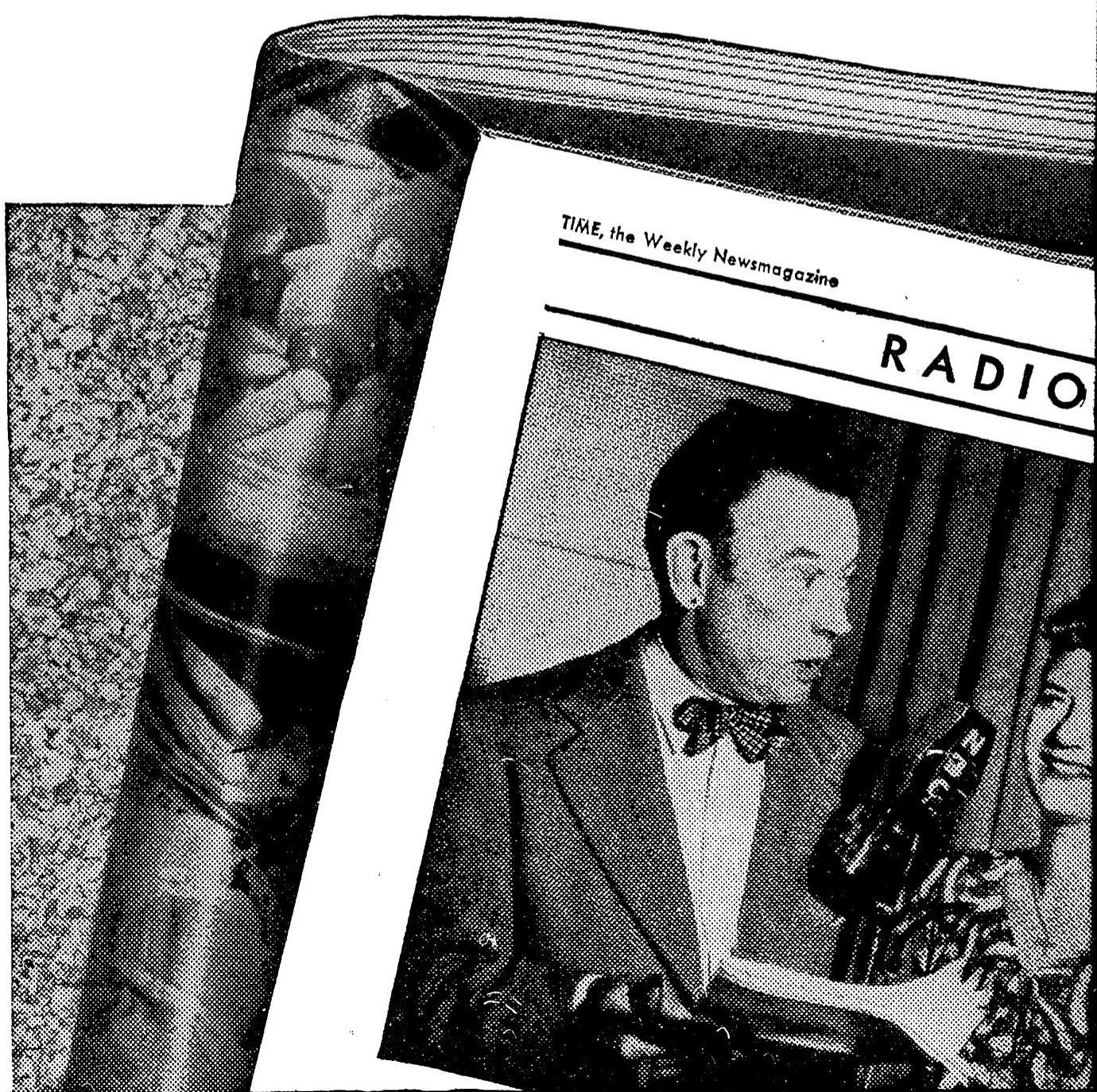
# What in the world interests

**Practically everything...  
and so almost as many women  
as men are reading TIME!**

EACH WEEK 1,500,000 women, most of them wives and daughters of the 1,800,000 TIME-reading men, prove they are interested in just about all the news in the world a busy person needs to know.

Here are the ratios of women readers to men for each of TIME's Departments—based on a continuing study of TIME readers:

ART.....	99 Women
BOOKS.....	115 Women
BUSINESS.....	68 Women
CANADA.....	76 Women
CINEMA.....	121 Women
EDUCATION.....	96 Women
FOREIGN NEWS.....	81 Women



38



# World interests women?

TIME, the Weekly Newsmagazine

RADIO

The World's...  
For...  
FRED & R...

**Reluctantly Amiable.** Only in the fastnesses of his pleasant, unpretentious Manhattan apartment, where he lives with his wife Portland (the Portland Hoffa of his radio show), does Allen lower his always-loaded guns. Even then, he does not often relax. Five days a week, 14 hours a day, he squints through nine newspapers and bends over his typewriter like a jeweler, chipping and polishing at the hard little brilliants for his program. Most nights he sleeps only six hours (with ear plugs). Allen employs four assistant writers, but he does three-quarters of the show himself. He takes their drafts and re-writes them completely—between the lines. Groused one writer: "The only reason he hired us was because he likes to work on dirty paper." Gripes Allen: "Most writers just jump from cliché to cliché." He himself is so afraid of clichés that he even shies from saying "hello" to friends. The Allens rarely gad about. One night a week they take in a movie. The other evenings, while Fred works, Portland reads or knits in bed—an old vaudeville custom! They rarely entertain. Allen's best friends are "just plain people"—bars, shine storekeepers, etc.

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LATIN AMERICA.....	75 Women
LETTERS.....	97 Women
MEDICINE.....	102 Women
MILESTONES.....	107 Women
MISCELLANY.....	101 Women
MUSIC.....	107 Women
NATIONAL AFFAIRS.....	86 Women
PEOPLE.....	102 Women
PRESS.....	81 Women
RADIO.....	85 Women
RELIGION.....	104 Women
SCIENCE.....	74 Women
SPORT.....	52 Women
THEATRE.....	118 Women

FOR  
EVERY  
100  
MEN

So cover-to-cover readership of TIME is a feminine as well as a masculine habit, coast to coast.

TIME's 1,500,000 feminine readers are among America's most alert and active women. In a week they do more planning and discussing and managing, in the home and out—more buying and consuming and recommending—than most women do in a month.

When you can get their interest, you've got something. And the best place to get it is . . . in TIME!



TIME, the Weekly Newsmagazine

**RADIO**

**FRED & PORTLAND**  
*For reading hyenas, a neon idiom.*

**The World's Worst Juggler**  
*(See Cover)*

Ten minutes before broadcast time, the famous comedian pushed his way through the stage curtain and raked the studio audience with a cold, poached eye. They howled and they screamed. The comedian gave them a look of deep dis-taste and tongued his three-stick gum wad to the other side of his mouth. In the well-known nutmeg-grater tones, he announced: "For those of you who got caught in the crowd and swept in here—I would like to say that this is the Fred Allen show, and you still have eight minutes before we go on the air to get the heck out of here." They flailed helplessly in their seats. "Geez," sighed the admiring sound-effects man, "whatta warmup!" The comedian had long since expressed his contempt for his own skill in that field: "Warming up a studio audience is like warming up dry ice. When you've done it, what have you got?" By broadcast time the audience ("those hyenas") were weak with laughter. They were with him. They had been with him all over the U.S., for 14 years. But before this season has ended, he'll be back.

**Fred Allen has other gifts as well,** Steinbeck considers him "unquestionably the best humorist of our time . . . a brilliant critic of manners and morals." J. Benny, his private friend and public enemy, calls him "the best wit, the best Edie Bergen, a very thoughtful fellow among professional comics, dogmatically says that Fred is "the greatest living comedian . . . temporaneous comedian I know." Edgar Bergen, a very thoughtful fellow among professional comics, dogmatically says that Fred is "the greatest living comedian . . . a wise materialist who exposes and ridicules the pretensions of his times."

To Fred, these eulogies sound like a good definition of what he is not—and wishes most ardently that he could be. Once, when asked his supreme ambition, he replied simply: "Write, if I had the brains." Allen's output of writing during the last 14 years has been bulky, at least. "I am probably the only man," he says, "who has written more than he can lift." Black Hole. As a windblown medium, topical satire for a windblown medium, Allen has acquired, in spite of his protuberant, angry, big-city clank, and a son.

## What in TIME interests women? No

► The TIME story above was read by 101 women for every 100 men.

Perhaps Fred Allen is a "natural" for feminine readership. But for every 100 men, a story in

that same issue attracted 99 women. In Medicine,

...read every week by the millions  
who are everybody

## RADIO

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The Allens rarely gad about. One night a week they take in a movie. The other evenings, while Fred works, Portland reads or knits in bed—an old vaudeville custom. They rarely entertain. Allen's best friends are "just plain people"—barbers, delicateshine boys, paper boys, waiters, delicatessen storekeepers. With them, says Comic Henry Morgan, he is "a reluctantly amiable guy." From them, he collects an authentic U.S. idiom.

**Myrrh Was Twit's.** Allen comes honestly by the common touch. He was born John Florence Sullivan, 52 years ago, on the lace-curtain-Irish fringe of Cambridge, Mass. His father was a bookbinder. His mother died when he was three, and he and his brother Bobby went to live with her sister, "Aunt Lizzie" Herlihy, in Allston, Mass. He was a scrawny kid, all arms, legs and adenoids. The tough little Micks in his new neighborhood took one look at his pinched, birdlike face, nicknamed him "Twit," and let him play alone. To pass time—and attract attention—Johnny started juggling. "That," says Fred, "was my first and biggest mistake." At six, he had performed his way into St. Anthony's choir, rose to be a Wise Man in the Christmas play. His perfume breathes a life of gathering gloom."

Every week after school, Fred went to Keith's to see the new show and pick up first stage lines: "Myrrh is mine; its bitter

signature."

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Reference:-

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61756

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► The TIME story above was read by 101 women for every 100 men.

Perhaps Fred Allen is a "natural" for feminine readership. But for every 100 men, a story in

that same issue's Business and Finance Department attracted 89 women...an article in National Affairs, 99 women...in People, 104 women...in Medicine, 98 women.

...read every week by the men and women  
who are everybody's Best Customers!

193

1947

E

PALESTINE

E 5236

39

18 JUN

Registry Number } E 5236/32/21

TELEGRAM FROM

No. M. Farquier

Dated 16 June  
Received in Registry } 332.16, June  
18 -Escaped Jewish Terrorists.

It is reasonable to assume that those escaped have realised that they have been identified and have gone to ground. See little point in Major Cracknell staying on, especially as C.A. Enters in, paying largely for his return in agreed that he return to London next 18.

Last Paper.

5220

References.

(Print.)

(How disposed of.)

8/ Fitgenral P.O.  
Bartson A.D.  
Leager M.I.C.

✓ Seal 18

(Minutes.)

This is unfortunate, but we have blocked their escape fairly thoroughly. The French and Belgians have promised to do the same and all adjoining countries have been warned.

On the question of "refoulement", the Ethiopian Govt. are obviously waiting for a French lead. The French, in their turn, are presumably awaiting the verdict of the appeal tribunal at Gibuti, which is due to be delivered to-day.

*J. B. D. B.*  
(C.S.E.CABLE)  
20/6

I suppose we shall get a report on the result of this appeal

E 5236/32/21 20/6

Bn. Dume 26

J. B. Dume 26

Now see E 5521/482/6

*J. B. D. B.*  
26/6

(Action completed.)

9/6/48

(Index.)

9/6/48

Next Paper.

E 5262

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1	2	3	4	5	6
1	2				

Reference:-

FO 371 61756

134

1947

E

PALESTINE

E. 5262

19 JUN

40

Registry  
Number } E 5262/32/31.

FROM

Chancery

No.

Washington

Dated

200/26/47.

Received  
in Registry

12 F.O.P.

19 -

United Zionists-Religious of America.  
 Reply to You letter 2001/47 of 9 June  
 (E 5153/32/31), now encloses further  
 information by the body, inserted in  
 New York Post on June 7 entitled, "There  
 should be no Third Partition of Palestine."

Last Paper.

5-236

(Minutes.)

References.

N. American Rep.  
 Rep'y C.O.

H.B. 2076

(Print.)

(How disposed of.)

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 Recd 25

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Reference:-

FO 371

61756

(Action completed.)	(Index.)
G.H. 30/6	9/6/48

Next Paper.

5 266

Wt 24772/717 17895 10/38 F.O.P.

F 5236

4

Cypher/OTP

18 VIII

DEPARTMENTAL No.1.

FROM ADDIS ABABA TO FOREIGN OFFICE.

Mr. Farquhar  
No. 332

16th June, 1947

D: 8.35 a.m. 17th June, 1947

Repeated to Paris,  
Jibuti,  
Asmara,  
Jerusalem.

10

**SECRET.**

Your telegram No. 236

Jewish terrorists.

It is, I am afraid, reasonable to assume that the three escapees have realised that they have been identified, and have gone to ground. Police have so far proved incompetent to locate their hide-out in spite of useful and adequate leads which were given them by Major Cracknel, and which would have been more than enough to lead to their arrest in any other country.

2. In the circumstances there seems little point in Major Cracknel hanging on here indefinitely especially as C.A. Eritrea is pressing strongly for his return. It has therefore been agreed that he return to Asmara on June 18th. He can always come back here if the situation warrants it.

3. I will continue to press Vice Minister for Foreign Affairs on the matter.

4. Foreign Office please pass to Paris, Jibuti, Asmara and Jerusalem as my telegrams Nos. 8, 25, 106 and 15 respectively.

[Repeated to Paris, Jibuti and Asmara.]

[Copies sent to Telegraph Section, Colonial Office for repetition to Jerusalem.]

**BRITISH EMBASSY,  
WASHINGTON 8. D. C.**

12th June 1947

Ref: 200/261/47

Dear Department,

Would you please refer to our letter  
200/-/47 of 9th June about an advertisement  
inserted in the New York Times by the United  
Zionists-Revisionists of America.

This body inserted another advertisement  
in the New York Post on the 9th June entitled  
"There Should Be No Third Partition of Palestine!"  
It may have been elicited by Ben Gurion's recent  
statement. Copies of this advertisement are  
enclosed.

We are sending a copy of this letter and  
enclosure to Jerusalem and to the U.K. Delegation  
to the United Nations at New York.

Yours ever,

CHANCERY

*dt*

Eastern Department,  
Foreign Office,  
London, S.W.1.

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**FO**

**371** **61756**

*39*

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# There Should Be No Third Partition Of Palestine!

*"The example of the partitioning of Ireland should prove that partition is only a way of avoiding some immediate difficulties by creating more serious difficulties for future times."* — "Irish Independent." Dublin, June 4, 1947.

## A Pattern of Liquidation

There are indications that plans for partitioning Palestine into Jewish and Arab States will be submitted to the U. N. Inquiry Committee by Jewish and non-Jewish spokesmen. Proponents of these plans hope that partition will appeal to the members of the Committee as a compromise between the "extreme" points of view.

We must caution the Committee against the temptation of endorsing this seemingly easy but actually unworkable "compromise." We expect it to bear in mind that what the proposal implies is a *third partition of the Jewish National territory*.

## The First Partition

At the time of the Versailles Peace Conference, in February, 1919, it was contemplated that Jewish Palestine would comprise some 60,000 square miles, bounded on the north by Syria, on the southeast by Egypt, and on the south by Saudi and the Hejaz. A year later, despite the vehement protest of President Wilson, one-fourth of this territory—including the Hauran, ancient granary of Israel, and most of fertile, well-watered Galilee—was bluntly lopped off and handed to Syria. The area of the Jewish National Home had been shrunk to some 44,000 square miles: 10,000 square miles west of the Jordan and 34,000 to the east.

This was the first partition of Palestine.

## The Severance of Trans-Jordan

The second partition was even more drastic. In 1923, three-fourths of the remaining area, the whole of Eastern Palestine, known as Trans-Jordan, with a numerically insignificant population (300,000 souls), was converted into a *judenrein* Arab Emirate. Last year the British, without a vestige of legality, unilaterally proclaimed Trans-Jordan's "independence."

The current partition schemes envisage a *new division of the territory already twice truncated*. The small remaining area of 10,000 square miles, which constitutes Western Palestine, is, according to these plans, now to undergo a *third partition*.

## One Country

*The Jewish people has never recognized the two preceding mutilations of its national territory.* Historically, economically and strategically, Palestine, on both sides of the Jordan, is an organic entity, and any attempt to further split-up this small country is bound to result in disastrous failure.

## Partition—Unnecessary

First, because there is *no need* for slicing the country into two or more separate units.

There is no basic enmity between the Jewish people and the non-Jewish population of the Holy Land. Arab-Jewish friction has been artificially fostered by Britain to keep both peoples wide apart, segregated socially, economically and politically, walled up and barbed-wired, and, of course, guarded by the "impartial" British overlord. *Let the British occupant get out, and there will be peace and co-operation in a united Palestine.*

**THE UNITED ZIONISTS-REVISIONISTS OF AMERICA**

Meir Grossman Colonel Morris J. Mendelsohn

Leo Wolfson

## ... Impossible

Second, because there is *no possibility* of effecting a practical partition.

There are no natural frontiers within the country. There is no sector whose population consists of one ethnic group only. It is simply impossible to draw any political frontier without creating a minority somewhere. When, in 1937, the Peel Commission suggested a partition of Palestine, the Woodhead Commission, appointed the following year by the British to work out the details of the plan, arrived at the definite conclusion that partition was not feasible, and the scheme was dropped.

## ... And Dangerous, Too

Finally, because a partitioned Palestine will become the *most explosive spot on earth*, a permanent breeding-ground of Irredentist trouble.

The artificial borderlines between the Jewish and non-Jewish areas will engender jealousies and hatreds and call for violation. Border conflicts will inevitably become daily occurrences. None of the partition states will ever become self-sustaining. None of them will ever reconcile itself to this anomalous status. Each will prepare for a revision—peaceful or otherwise.

## The Jews Will Never Give Up

Arab intransigence is well known. And it is not difficult to foresee the attitude of the Jews. *The fighting Jewish Resistance forces have made it unmistakably clear that they will not accept any kind of partition and will continue their relentless struggle for a united Jewish Palestine.* But even those "moderate" Jews, who now plead for the acceptance of partition, do not conceal the fact that a Jewish State in the whole of Palestine will continue to be their principal aspiration. This was also the tenor of Mr. Ben-Gurion's recent statement in Jerusalem.

## Defeatists Back Plan

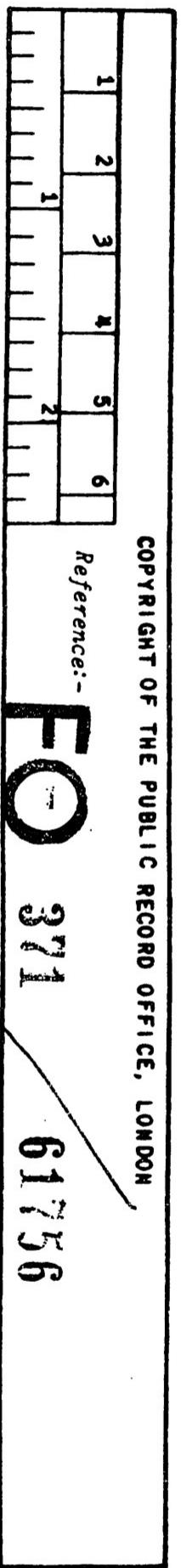
In suggesting his own partition scheme, Mr. Ben-Gurion did not speak in the name of the Zionist movement. Neither the Zionist Congress, nor the Actions Committee, nor even the Zionist Executive has ever empowered him to surrender the unity of the Jewish homeland. *He spoke for the incurable, old-time appeasers whose defeatist policies brought Zionism and the Jewish people to the present critical situation.* His uncalled-for, irresponsible partition improvisation was indignantly rebuked by large sections of the Zionist movement as a flagrant breach of national discipline and as proof of his own lack of faith in the victory of integral Zionism.

## A Straightforward Solution

We sincerely hope that the Inquiry Committee will not be misled by this loose partition talk. If the Committee reaches the conclusion that a Jewish State in Palestine is necessary and feasible, then the borders of this State must be so drawn as to make it sound and strong—economically, politically and strategically. *There is no sense in Balkanizing the Middle East*, in promoting a dwarfish, artificially curved, weak and restless state entity, an easy prey for greedy neighbors, and incitement for every aggressor.

Partition is not a way out of the present Palestine impasse. *Only an undivided Jewish Palestine can solve the Jewish problem and become a stronghold of peace and progress in the entire Middle East!*

I fully support your nationwide campaign in behalf of Jewish freedom and independence in an undivided Palestine. I am glad to enclose my contribution in the amount of \$



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# There Should Be NO Third Partition Of Palestine!

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There is no basic enmity between the Jewish people and the non-Jewish population of the Holy Land. Arab-Jewish friction has been artificially fostered by Britain to keep both peoples wide apart, segregated socially, economically and politically, walled up and barbed-wired, and, of course, guarded by the "impartial" British overlord. Let the British occupant get out, and there will be peace and co-operation in a united Palestine.

## THE UNITED ZIONISTS-REVISIONISTS OF AMERICA

Meir Grossman      Colonel Morris J. Mendelsohn  
President              Chairman, Executive Board

Dr. Joseph Schechtman      Adolf Lieblich  
Chairman, Political Committee      Treasurer

55 West 42nd St., New York 18, N. Y.      PENnsylvania 6-8368

Leo Wolfson  
Chairman, National Council

Dr. B. Netanyahu  
National Executive Director

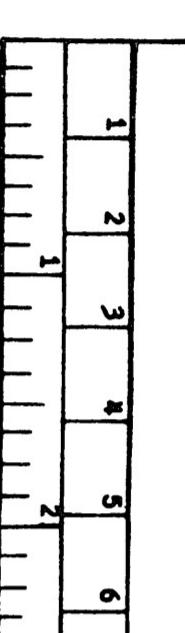
I fully support your nationwide campaign in behalf of Jewish freedom and independence in an undivided Palestine. I am glad to enclose my contribution in the amount

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# New York Post

FOUNDED IN 1801 BY ALEXANDER HAMILTON

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NEW YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 9, 1947.

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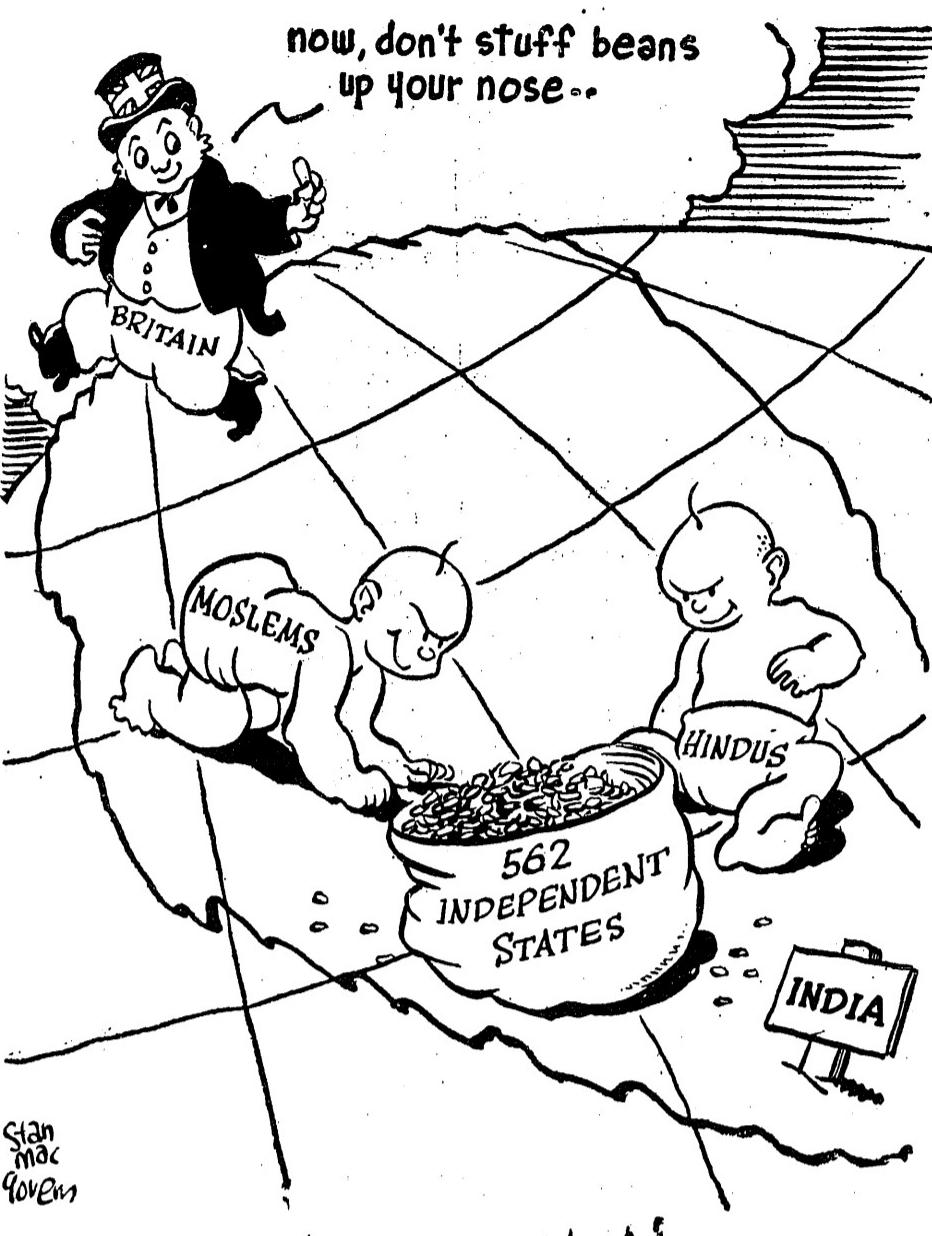
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In the primary, regular Democrats were for Savage's opponent, Smith Troy. Troy, Attorney General of the state and a veteran with a splendid combat record, spoke openly for the Truman Doctrine. Figured as the winner

### THE CHEERFUL CHERUB

In winter chimneys act alive  
As skyward clouds of smoke they fling,  
But in the summer time, poor dears,  
They never get to do a thing.  
R.M.C. 1947

## Know Thyself

By Wells Carr

### Are You Pleasure-Bent?

In the pursuit of happiness many have been sidetracked into hedonistic pleasure-seeking. If it takes a lot of excitement to stimulate you, you are unable to enjoy the simple pleasures.

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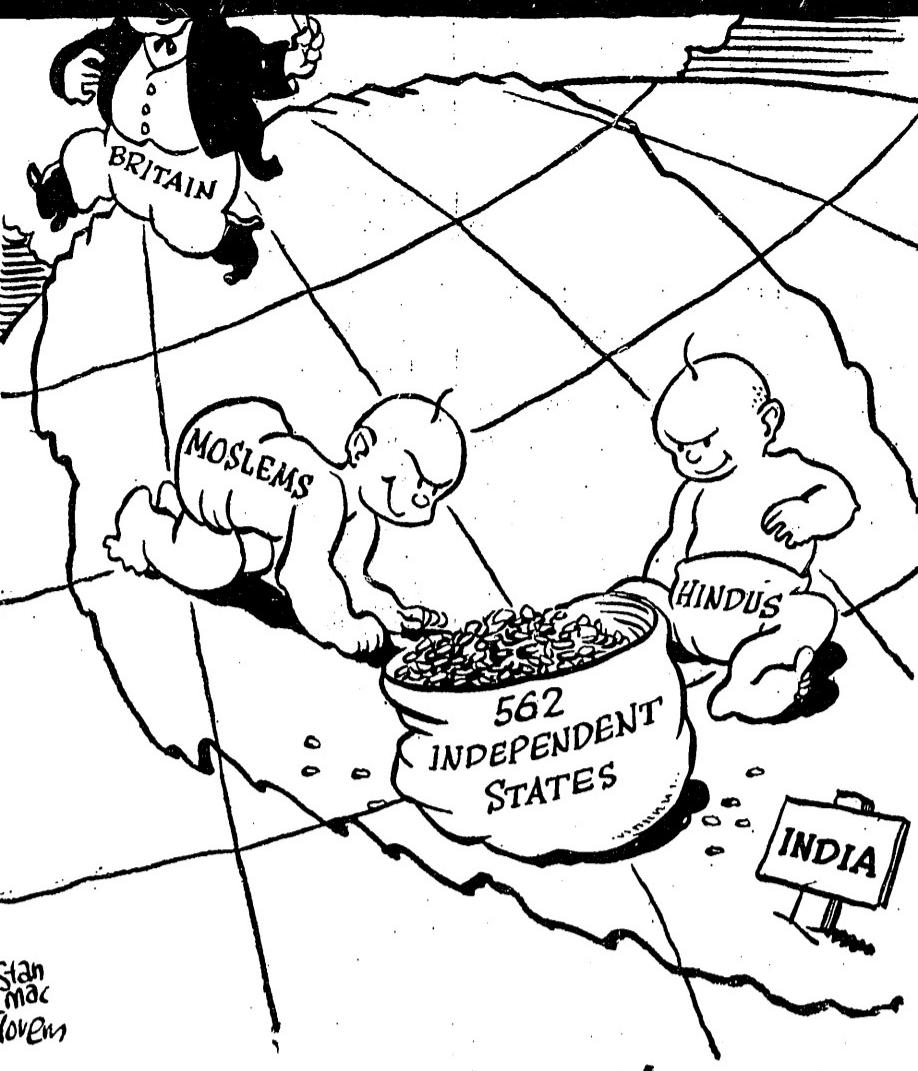
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When the Commission holds its next meeting next month, let it request its members to prepare reports on their resources and short and long term needs to meet a reasonable deadline. If the Commission needs additional staff to deal with them, let the United Nations provide it. Nothing should stand in the way of boldly accepting the Big Chance, lest it slip away.



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In the primary, regular Democrats were for Savage's opponent, Smith Troy. Troy, Attorney General of the state and a veteran with a splendid combat record, spoke openly for the Truman Doctrine. Figured as the winner, his defeat by Savage upset the calculations of Democratic planners.

They quickly rallied. Three

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1947

PALESTINE

19 JUN

Registry  
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Dated Association.  
Received in Registry} 9 June  
19 -Record of Latvianas

Enclosed copy of memo containing proposals  
which Association mentioned in the  
meeting record to their representatives.

Last Paper.

(Minutes.)

HB. 269/6

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(Print.)

(How disposed of.)

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(Index.)

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Next Paper.

E 5362

From the President.



## ANGLO-JEWISH ASSOCIATION

Founded 1871-5631

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ACKNOWLEDGED 16 JUN 1947

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Telephones: EUSTON 1331 & 7713

June 9, 1947.

The Right Hon. Ernest Bevin, P.C., M.P.,  
The Foreign Office,  
S. W. 1.

Dear Mr. Bevin,

I write to thank you for the interview which you were good enough to accord to the representatives of the Anglo-Jewish Association and, in doing so, I take the opportunity to enclose a copy of a memorandum containing the proposals which we mentioned to you on that occasion.

Yours sincerely,

*Leonard Stein*

Leonard Stein  
President.

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Anglo-Jewish Association

A7

Memorandum by the President of the Anglo-Jewish Association  
(Mr. Leonard Stein) approved by the Palestine Committee  
23 April 1947.

1. A note which I circulated to the Committee (then the Palestine Conference Committee) in November, 1945, discussed the policy to be advocated by the Association in the event of its being called upon to take part in the Conference.
2. The situation has now been radically changed by the final breakdown of the Conference and the reference of the Palestine question to the United Nations. It follows that, if the Association desires to play a useful part, it must examine the problem *de novo*. Time presses, since the United Nations machinery is already being set in motion.
3. H.M. Government have stated that, their successive plans having received no support either from the Jewish or the Arab side, they do not intend to take the initiative in proposing a settlement. Whether this decision will be strictly adhered to remains to be seen. But, as matters now stand, it would seem that, if there is to be an effective lead in the right direction, it will almost certainly have to come from the United States.
4. It is assumed that any proposals put forward by the United States will have been discussed in advance with H.M. Government and will be acceptable to both Governments as a basis for Anglo-American co-operation.
5. At the stage now reached, such co-operation, especially in the economic sphere, appears clearly to be indispensable to a satisfactory settlement. To achieve its purpose it should not be confined to Palestine but should extend to the economic development of Palestine and the neighbouring countries on a regional basis. It will be recalled that the Morrison Plan contemplated the setting up, with American support, of "an appropriate agency for the development of the Middle East region, including Palestine". (see Cmd. 7044 at page 7.)
6. It is important that France should, if possible, be brought

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in as a party to any preconcerted plan which may be proposed to the United Nations.

7. It is well understood that, in framing their respective policies, the Governments in question will take their decisions on the highest level and in the light of considerations not fully known to us. Nothing that has been said implies any illusions as to the part which can be played or the extent of the service which can be rendered by bodies like ours or kindred bodies in other countries. Nevertheless at this critical moment it is plainly the duty of responsible Jewish organisations which are concerned for the future of the Jewish National Home to agree, if they can, upon a constructive policy and to use such influence as they may possess in its favour.

8. The Committee will recall the statements issued by the Association at various times in the past on the subject of British policy in Palestine. The views which we then expressed were related to the situation as we saw it at the time. Judged by that test, they were, I think, sound and reasonable. But they ought not to be regarded as unalterable, if the course of events has made them, in some respects, obsolete.

9. Nothing that has happened impairs in the least degree the binding force of the Mandate, so far as its underlying purpose is concerned. The Mandate, an international instrument commanding the assent of the States Members of the League of Nations, was designed to give effect to the Balfour Declaration, and the Jews are entitled to ask that full weight be given to the obligations assumed in this regard. The general nature of those obligations is not open to doubt, but conflicts of opinion have arisen both as to the interpretation of certain provisions of the Mandate and as to the methods of giving them practical effect. In these and other respects circumstances have changed since the Mandate came into force, and the situation must now be re-examined realistically.

10. Taking the facts as they are, it is submitted that the following considerations are material:

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(1) It is axiomatic, so far as we are concerned, that no policy will be acceptable which does not provide (*inter alia*) for the prompt admission to Palestine of a large proportion of the Jewish refugees and displaced persons in Europe and the continuance thereafter of Jewish immigration. But it is tolerably certain that the execution of a policy satisfying this requirement by a British Administration in direct control of Palestine would involve it in continuous friction (to put it not higher) both with the Arabs and the Jews - with the Arabs because there is no real prospect of their assenting to a programme of large-scale Jewish immigration, and with the Jews because experience shows that, even when the atmosphere is not abnormally disturbed, British control of Jewish immigration gives rise to incessant disagreements. The emotional strain under which the Jews are now labouring, and the estrangement resulting from recent events, makes it almost certain that such disagreements would be even more bitter, and the resulting tension even more acute, than in the past.

(2) Direct British administration has, in any case, become irksome both to the Arabs and the Jews. Both are tired of tutelage and both would be the better for being compelled to accept the burden of responsibility. But under an unitary regime there can, for obvious reasons, be no early prospect of a substantial measure of genuine self-government. Whatever paper safeguards might be provided, to concede this would, in effect, be to place the development and, indeed, the continued existence of the Jewish National Home at the mercy of the Arab majority. Under an unitary regime both Arabs and Jews will be frustrated and both are sure to give trouble. The solution to be sought is one which will not involve the forcible maintenance of a regime unpalatable both to Arabs and Jews. As Col. Stanley remarked in the debate in Parliament on July 31st, 1946, Great Britain must not be asked "forever to rule Palestine as a sort of Police State". (Official Report Col.985)

(3) It is, no doubt, possible to devise fancy schemes which would on paper, solve the problem on an unitary basis. But, however much the fact may be deplored, the realities of the situation seem now to point clearly to the application of the principle of partition though not necessarily in a form involving the dissolution

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all links between the "Jewish" and the "Arab" areas. The division of Palestine into predominantly Jewish and predominantly Arab regions, and the conferment upon each of a large measure of autonomy, would, it is submitted, offer the following advantages:

- (a) It would relieve the British Government of what is becoming an intolerable burden by a large and immediate transfer of power and responsibility. On the other hand, it would be in no way incompatible with the retention of such military facilities and bases as might be needed to satisfy British (or, it may be, Anglo-American) requirements.
- (b) It would minimise the embarrassments of trusteeship under the supervision of the Trusteeship Council, which may well degenerate, like the Security Council, into a forum for propaganda and an arena for trials of strength between contending groups.
- (c) From the Arab point of view, it would have the advantage of promising self-government without fear of Jewish domination to a large proportion of the Arab population of Palestine. It would by no means give the Arabs all they want, but it would give them something.
- (d) It might, for various reasons, have certain attractions for some of the Arab States - e.g., Transjordan, Iraq, and, possibly, Egypt. There is no prospect of obtaining the support of the Arab States or any of them for an unitary regime with effective guarantees of facilities for large scale Jewish immigration.
- (e) So far as the Jews are concerned, there are clear indications that the principle of partition is acceptable - albeit as a second best - to a substantial body of Zionist opinion and to a considerable part of the Jewish population of Palestine, including many nominal supporters of the Biltmore programme. At the opposite end of the scale, even the bi-nationalist "Ichud" appears not to be implacably opposed to the degree of partition implicit in provincial autonomy (see "Towards Union in Palestine", at page 116.)
- (f) The principle of partition has influential supporters both in Parliament and the British press. The debate in the House of Commons on July 31st and August 1st 1946, was inconclusive, but some of the speeches - Colonel Stanley's in particular - suggest that the idea of partition is gaining-ground. There is reason

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to believe that many of the Senior British Officials in Palestine  
are now convinced that some form of partition offers the only  
hope of a lasting settlement.

(g) President Truman's statement of October 3rd, 1948, while rejecting  
the Morrison Plan, favoured partition and offered practical assistance "should a workable solution...be devised".

11. The inference to be drawn is, it is submitted, that, whatever the  
disadvantages of partition, it has this unique merit, that it at least  
holds some attraction for each of the parties primarily concerned -  
the Jews, the Arabs and the British Government and people. No one  
will be completely satisfied but neither will anyone be completely  
frustrated. Here, therefore, I would submit, is the line of approach  
offering the least unhelpful prospect of finding common ground and  
arriving at the only kind of settlement which can be relied upon to  
last - one which concedes something to everyone and offers all parties  
some incentive to abide by it.

12. The Morrison Plan is a possible starting-point for proposals moving  
in the direction indicated above. It might be suggested, for  
example, that the Morrison Plan should be amended on the following  
lines:

- (1) The allocation of powers should be altered in favour of the "provinces".
- (2) The transfer of powers should be effected by stages, but so that  
at the end of a not very long transitional period the Central  
Government would be left with a bare minimum of reserved subjects.
- (3) The members of the "provincial" Governments should be selected  
by a democratic process. They should not be nominees or appointees  
of the Central Government.
- (4) The "provinces" should have full control over immigration into,  
and settlement in, their respective areas.
- (5) At the end of the transitional period the "provinces" should be  
invited to choose between (a) the continuance of a federal system,  
(b) some arrangement intermediate between this and separation,  
e.g. a Customs Union or the like, and (c) if they can agree on  
neither of these courses, separation.

13. The area proposed by the Morrison Plan for the "Jewish province"  
is shown on the map included in the White Paper (Cmd. 7044). It will

1	2	3	4	5	6
1	2	3	4	5	6

need enlargement, if justice is to be done to the Jews. The difficulties presented by any form of partition, when it comes to drawing a line on the map, are well known and, indeed, self-evident. On the other hand, the negative result of the Woodhead enquiry is not conclusive proof that the problem is insoluble. As Mr. Amery and other authorities have pointed out, the Woodhead Commission was not helped by its terms of reference, and its conclusions have been vigorously challenged by Professor Coupland. Moreover, since 1937 there have been important changes in the size and distribution of the Jewish population and Jewish land-holdings.

14. The foregoing proposals represent a half-way house between the Morrison Plan, as set forth in the white Paper, and partition in the more radical sense of that term. It is suggested that, if proposals on these lines commend themselves to responsible Jewish opinion in the United States they should be submitted to the American Government, the British Government having first been informed of what is projected. Neither Government would be likely to be seriously interested unless satisfied that, on the Jewish side, the policy had impressive backing and commanded a substantial body of support. It would have to be demonstrated that this was the case.

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Reference:-

FO

371  
61756

136

1947

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E 5362

53

(21 JUN)

PALESTINE

Registry Number} E 5362/32/31.

FROM

No.

Dated

Received in Registry}

(Hearley)

Washington

200/ 147.

16 June

21.

Palestine, U.S. Pres.

Enclosed copy of article on Palestine by Alan Sington in the "Current Record" together with copy of an editorial from "Engineering & Equipment" of a story on same subject.

Last Paper.

5266

References.

(Minutes.)

An intelligent article

N. American War 2 M6  
Dept.

H.B. 23/6

(Print.)

(How disposed of.)

(Action completed.)

JUL 27/47

(Index.)

JUL 27/47

Next Paper.

5363

Wt. 24772/717 17895 10/38 F.O.P.

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Reference:-

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FO 371 61756

BRITISH EMBASSY,  
E 5362 WASHINGTON 8, D. C.

16th June 1947

21 JUN

E  
54

Ref: 200/ /47

Dear Department,

We enclose for your information copy of an article on Palestine by Mary Bingham which appeared in the Cincinnati "Courier-Journal", together with a copy of an editorial from the Cincinnati "Enquirer" of the 4th May on the same subject.

Yours ever,

CHANCERY  
*Sda*

Eastern Department,  
Foreign Office,  
London, S.W.1.

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Reference:-

FO 371

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# New Light On the Palestine

FOUR books recently published on the subject of Palestine ought to give Americans sufficient information to keep most of us from bounding into off-the-cuff pronouncements on what solution there is (if there is one) to that enormously baffling, intricate and bedeviled problem.

The books are: "The United States and the Near East," by E. A. Speiser, the second volume in the useful series The American Foreign Policy Library, edited by Sumner Welles and published by Harvard Press; "Behind the Silken Curtain," by Bartley Crum, one of the United States representatives on the Anglo-American Palestine Committee of Inquiry; "Palestine: Star or Crescent?" by Nevill Barbour, and "Palestine Mission," by Richard Crossman, one of the English members of the Anglo-American Committee and a Labor M. P.

These books cut pretty thoroughly across the irreconcilable and passionate divisions of opinion on this subject. And so a conscientious reading of them all is almost guaranteed to shake preconceived notions, no matter whether these have predisposed the reader to entertain sympathy with the cause of Arab, Jew, or the British caught between them.

Mr. Speiser has crammed into 263 pages the minimum amount of background information which Americans ought to have about Palestine and the Near East if we are to listen to the evidence presented on the Palestine issue to the General Assembly of the United Nations with something more than the detachment and cerebral activity of cheering sections at a basketball game.

### Optimism Questionable

Toward that issue, Mr. Speiser generally maintains an attitude of judicial impartiality. One may perhaps question his optimism in his belief that the present-day Arab "is but a short stride from modernism, because he is the product of a mature yet vigorous culture." In the context here, modernism means Western standards of progress as they may be measured by the indices of education, public health, self-government. The fact that infant mortality is almost twice as high in Iraq as it is in India, that 75 per cent of the people in the Near East are illiterate, that many of their governments are notoriously corrupt, and that abject poverty is the lot of three-fourths of the population makes the bright prospect of a sudden "short stride" into modernism appear to the casual reader unlikely.

If he seems somewhat pro-Arab in spots, Mr. Speiser cannot be said to lack sympathy for the Zionist cause. He briefly outlines the irreconcilable commitments the British have made to both Arabs and Jews, and presents a clear picture of their dilemma, and a moving account of the heroic and inspired accomplishments of the Jewish settlers in bringing back to fruitfulness the Promised Land after centuries of Turkish and Arab ravaging and neglect.

Mr. Speiser devotes little attention to partition as a solution of the Palestine question. He prefers the binational state under international trusteeship advocated by the Anglo-American Committee. He suggests that immigration of 5,000 Jews a month into Palestine would in 10 years have emptied the detention camps of Europe of all those Jews who wish to immigrate.

### Time Seems Long

In view of the long high Arab birth rate and the low birth rate of the settlers, the Jews under this formula would never become a majority in Palestine, and could not look forward to the establishment of a Jewish state there. To most of us, 10 years seems a very long time to ask the remnants

Four new volumes on this baffling situation contain enough information to make it clear that off-the-cuff judgments are most unwise

By MARY BINGHAM

of European Jewry to wait rotting in the D.P. camps before they may be evacuated and begin to live again.

Bartley Crum's book is a less informed, but also a less dull statement. His point of view is that of a liberal, humane American who is convinced of the justice of the Zionist cause. His is the "fresh" approach unhampered by any great knowledge of the involved background of British-Jewish-Arab relationships, and in a quality of headlong goodheartedness in his judgments there is something engaging. Nevertheless, the unwary ought not to accept them without going behind the sometimes shallow and naive assumptions of which he is guilty.

Some of these which Speiser's book shares with Crum's are:

1. That the Balfour Declaration and the

differences and strife to the end that the day of self-government may be deferred and Britain's powers under the mandate indefinitely prolonged. This is a widely held opinion among Americans who view the motives even of the present-day Labor Government with a kind of robust 18th-Century suspicion and pious superiority.

### Do They Get Along?

This opinion, shared by Mr. Crum and Mr. Speiser, must have had a rude shock when Mr. Bevin on February 18 announced in the House of Commons (to the accompaniment of cheers from both opposition and ministerial benches): "We have reached the conclusion that the only course now open to us is to submit the problem to the judge-

The current special meeting of the General Assembly of the United Nations and recent flareups of violence in Palestine have thrown the problem (or problems) of the Holy Land into high relief. Coincidentally, four important books on Palestine have been published, and are reviewed in the accompanying article. The books: "The United States and the Near East," by E. A. Speiser. 263 pp. Harvard University Press. \$2.50. "Behind the Silken Curtain," by Bartley C. Crum. 297 pp. Simon & Schuster. \$3. "Palestine: Star or Crescent?" by Nevill Barbour. 310 pp. Odyssey Press. \$3. "Palestine Mission: A Personal Record," by Richard Crossman. 210 pp. Harper & Bros. \$2.75.

terms of the mandate envisaged unrestricted immigration of Jews into Palestine until they should have become a majority, and so could develop naturally into an autonomous Jewish state.

### A Rash Assumption

This is a rash assumption. Whatever the wily Balfour meant, his actual letter to Lord Rothschild ought to be compared with the draft of what became the famous Declaration as that first draft was submitted by Zionist organizers in 1917. Nor may we accept so readily the assumption that Britain promised the Jews a national state in Palestine if we consult the official interpretation of the Balfour letter as that was set down two months after publication of the Balfour Declaration. Again it is important to remember that Zionist leaders specifically rejected, before and at the time of the Declaration, the idea that a Jewish nation-state was what they hoped for or expected.

Since Arabs comprised 93 per cent of the population in 1918, one would have had to out-Balfour Balfour if he were to imagine that a Jewish state could be imposed upon such a healthy majority without, as the Declaration specifically denies it intends to do, prejudicing "the civil and religious rights of existing non-Jewish communities." Mr. Crum apparently never compared the two documents or observed the significant change in the phraseology which delimited Zionist aspirations.

2. That British imperial policy has been directed toward fomenting Arab-Jewish

ment of the United Nations. . . . We shall explain that the mandate has proved to be unworkable in practice and that the obligations undertaken to the two communities in Palestine have proved to be irreconcilable. . . ." So fundamental is the assumption that Britain "means to hold on to Palestine" and "to make of it a British arsenal" to the argument of both Crum and Speiser that, in view of the decision to submit the problem to the United Nations, their estimate of British motives and British policy becomes altogether suspect.

3. That Jews and Arabs, except at the top levels, get along very well; and that if the British and the Arab rulers would desist from stirring them up, they could work out their destinies peacefully. In Crum's italicized words: "The basic truth of Arab-Jewish life in Palestine is that political conflict on high levels does not affect the relations among men on the street."

This is the authorized Zionist view.

An indication of the complexity of the situation may be seen in the diversity of opinions held by observers who have looked at Palestine, even as members of the same committee. Thus Mr. Crossman writes on this point: "These two people just don't mix, and the more you mix them, whatever the material benefits to the Arab, the more they hate each other's way of life." In view of the violence and murders which have regularly accompanied increases of Jewish immigration into Palestine since 1920, it seems little short of criminal irresponsibility for Americans to advance this view, particularly since they

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# PASSING SHOW

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SECTION 3  
MAY 4, 1947

p. 3 • Kentucky News Summary, p. 9 • Books, pp. 10, 11 • Gallup Poll, p. 12

## Problem

never at the same time suggest that the United States should offer to share with Britain the responsibility for carrying out a Palestine policy based upon this premise.

### We Could Ease the Problem

4. An insufficient sense of United States responsibility in calling for greatly increased Jewish immigration into Palestine. If the United States, alone, or preferably in co-operation with the other Western democracies, would open her doors to a fair proportion of all displaced persons in the detention camps of Europe (and Jewish D.P.'s constitute 20 per cent of these), much of the desperate pressure for greater immigration into Palestine would be removed.

Speiser does not mention this important fact, and Crum dismisses it with a cursory reference to our immigration laws and our quota system, under which many years would pass before the thousands of Polish Jews in German camps could be brought here.

It is a comfortable and self-protective argument to assert, as Crum does over and over again, that the Jews in detention camps wish to go only to Palestine, anyhow. That argument is becoming today more and more indefensible. News dispatches from Germany during the last few weeks have pointed out that attempted immigration into Palestine is steadily falling off, and a New York Times report on April 18 stated that 15,000 Jews are preparing, in despair, to return to Poland. In view of the Kielce massacre, is it likely that these Polish Jews would prefer to emigrate to Poland, instead of to the United States, if we should give them the opportunity? Such an easy dismissal of the subject overlooks the fact that the Stratton bill, already introduced in Congress, provides for emergency immigration into the United States of 100,000 displaced persons every year for four years. If this bill passes, it will go far to reduce the desperate pressure for Palestine immigration produced by the hopeless and desperate plight of the Jews in the detention camps.

### Signed With Reservations

Mr. Crum's book and Mr. Crossman's are, in one sense, dissenting opinions from the recommendations of the Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry Into Palestine. That report recommended a binational state to be administered under an international trusteeship. In the interest of unanimity, both men signed the report, but with the deepest reservation. They are actually both convinced that partition is the only peaceful solution for the Palestine problem.

Mr. Crum and Mr. Speiser are companions in misery, impaled upon the dilemma in which many Americans find themselves when they try to reconcile our ideal of self-government and freedom for everybody with certain incompatible interests of ourselves and the other great powers. We are, that is, highly critical of the British Empire, and we urgently and vocally desire its dissolution. At the same time, we are forced to the grudging admission that the decline of Britain into a third-class power would not enhance world stability or advance the hope for world peace. And it is plain that the continuance of Britain as a first-class power depends upon her lifeline through the Mediterranean and the availability to her of Middle Eastern oil, both for her Navy, her merchant marine and her peacetime industries at home. (British locomotives, for instance, are being converted from coal to oil-burners.) Faced with this dilemma, we



International News Service Photo.

This photograph of a riot in Jaffa, Palestine, was made in 1936. But that is only incidental—it could have been made at many places and many times in the last two decades; for violence between the Arabs and Jews has been a recurring trouble. This violence, and the political and other reasons behind it form the horns of the dilemma Britain and the U.N. face today.

are inclined to decry (as do Crum and Speiser) British imperialism in the Middle East and her efforts to maintain a foothold there, and at the same time to view with gloomy apprehension her forced withdrawal, and her succeeding decline.

Speiser's book does frankly state, as Crum's does not, that our stake in the Middle East is not simply an eleemosynary interest in raising the educational and health conditions of the Arabs and in advancing the establishment of a Jewish national home. Our stake, like Britain's, is based upon our interest in the Middle East as a communications center, an air and ground highway to the Far East, and also upon the vast oil reserves there which we cannot but eye with jealous interest in view of our own rapidly declining resources in that essential commodity.

### What Is Our Interest?

Nor can we, any more than can the British, view with enthusiasm Soviet penetration and control of those areas. Our interest, in fact, much as we like to forget it, is very much the same as Britain's and France's. It has already involved us, as Mr. Crum found to his dismay, in irreconcilable commitments to both Jews and Arabs. Thus, in the desperate days of the war in 1943, we sent a confidential note to Ibn Saud, asserting that we would arrive at no decision affecting the basic situation in Palestine without "full consultation with both Arabs and Jews." Yet both political parties, President Roosevelt and President Truman have gone on record as favoring the abolition of the White Paper of 1939, and greatly increased Jewish immigration into Palestine. These were unilateral decisions, reached without any consultation whatsoever with the Arabs.

Mr. Crossman's book and Mr. Barbour's

are invaluable documents for Americans, since they represent the liberal and the conservative British view of the Palestine problem. Of all four books, Richard Crossman's is by far the ablest, the most comprehensive and the most literate. More than any of the others, it is today an indispensable document on Palestine; and more than any of the others, too, it relays to the reader the sort of painful concentration, hard and honest labor and the agony of arriving at a final decision which must go into making responsible judgments on the Palestine issue.

Mr. Barbour's pro-Arab statement is the typical view of most British colonial officials in Palestine. It is a tragedy, and perhaps the point upon which British policy can be most fairly criticized, that the administration of Palestine which seeks to govern the politically sophisticated, advanced and enormously vigorous Jewish community is largely staffed with Colonial Office civil servants with a pukka sahib mentality and outlook.

Mr. Barbour is anti-Zionist, even in places offensively anti-Semitic, but his book includes much of the background and many of the documents a knowledge of which is essential to any informed opinion on the Palestine problem. These, as well as Mr. Barbour's total approach and the arguments he uses to sustain it, have been too little known by most Americans who are inclined to purely emotional pro-Zionist sympathies.

The Arabs have a case; and, as a member of the United Nations, and as the nation which, next to Britain, has been the greatest advocate (while adjuring any responsibility in the matter) of establishing a Jewish homeland in Palestine, we shall not be able to make the crucial decision between the greater and the lesser injustice unless we know what that case is.

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Reference: FO 371 61756

*Editorial from the "Cincinnati Enquirer" of 4th May, 1947.*

56

### An Abuse Of Picketing.

Recognizing their own failure to solve the Palestine problem, the British asked for the special session of the UN General Assembly now under way. Far from getting credit for their willingness to seek the guidance of the community of nations, however, they find pickets with insolent placards marching up and down before the British Empire Building at 50th St. and Fifth Ave.

It is nothing new. Here in Cincinnati some misguided Zionists undertook to picket the Carew Tower some months ago —the British Consulate being located in that building.

These are manifest cases of the abuse of picketing. British policy is not made in an office building in New York or Cincinnati. Nor do the Americans having errands in those consulates make British policy. The official representatives of a foreign country stationed in our cities do not have anything to sell, so the picketing cannot serve any purpose such as exerting pressure.

In fact, the only result of such political picketing is to discredit the organizations which show such bad manners. The average passer-by is either indifferent or is somewhat antagonized by such a childish means of attempting to influence international negotiations. The State Department is embarrassed and handicapped in its dealings with foreign governments by such displays of boorish behavior.

Today the United States is the leading power in world politics. It is deeply involved in the shaping of a new world order. It is in continuous contact with every government in the world. And, in consequence, it is high time we achieved a more mature basis for dealing with foreign countries.

Furthermore, this country has welcomed the establishment of the permanent headquarters of the United Nations. The least we can do, in fulfillment of the obligations that role involves, is to treat foreign governments and their official representatives with common civility. There are proper ways for Americans with intense feelings about British or French or Russian foreign policy to work off their surplus energies. But picketing foreign consulates is definitely not one of those proper ways to exert pressure.

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1647

PALESTINE

E 5363

57

21 JUN

Registry  
Number } E 5363/82/31

FROM

Chancery  
No. Washington  
Dated 2001/47  
Received in Registry } 16 Dec  
21

Pro Jewish Film in New York

Transcript copy of letter from Oliver Wright  
 Consulate General New York, giving his  
 observations on the showing of the  
 Palestine made film "The Great Betrayal"  
 in New York.

Last Paper.

1-362.

(Minutes.)

243. 26/6

References.

(Print.)

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(Index.)

10/6/48

Next Paper.

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Reference:-

FO 371

61756

W 58

BRITISH EMBASSY,

WASHINGTON 8, D. C.

16th June 1947

E 5363

Ref: 200/ /47

26 JUN

Dear Department,

We enclose for your information copies of a letter from Oliver Wright of the Consulate-General, New York, about the showing of the Palestine made film "The Great Betrayal" in New York. As you will see, Mr. Wright says that owing to the dullness of the film, attendance at the cinema has been poor.

Yours ever,

CHANCERY

*td.*

Eastern Department,  
Foreign Office,  
London, S.W.1.

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FO 371

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**BRITISH CONSULATE-GENERAL,**

25 BROADWAY.

NEW YORK 4, NEW YORK.

June 11th, 1947

CONFIDENTIAL.  
JOW/pec

Dear Tom:

The latest grist fed to the mill of the local Zionists has been the screening of the Palestine made film "The Great Betrayal" at the Irving Place Cinema, a small theatre near the centre of the garment making industry on the East side. It began its run on June 4th with a supporting programme of a cartoon, and, as an added appeal to local intellectuals, a Soviet musical.

The film opens with a reading by a very English voice of the salient paragraph from the Balfour Declaration, and, surprisingly enough, includes that part of the Declaration, referring to the safe-guarding of the rights of existing communities, which is usually conveniently forgotten. For an hour, the story of the pioneers is told in a reasonably factual manner. Pictorially this part of the film requires a good deal of stamina from the audience, being full of very arty-crafty camera shots, which show in great detail cogs and wheels, faces and arms and legs, dripping either with oil or with sweat, but entirely failing to give any clear idea of what machines and limbs are really doing. The narrative, spoken by William S. Gilmor, endeavours to supply the emotion that the screenplay lacks. In it, the point is stressed that the Jews are "going home" and that nothing will stop them. An example, culled from the Daily Worker :- "But they will go home. Oceans did not stop them before. Nor mountains of wrath. Nor endless wilderness. A private canal will not stop them. Nor the private seas of Empires. Determined flesh will cut through barbed wire barriers. They have survived the ravages of hate. They have conquered the ravages of waste and time. They have earned the right. They will go home." This theme of "they will go home" is so repetitious that it makes the Jews seem like a herd of elephants returning to die on their ancestral burial ground. A subsidiary theme is the one that Jewish enterprise brings prosperity to Jews and Arabs alike, and that the two communities do now live side by side and can in future continue to do so.

After this hour's pictorial display of muscular activity, just when the pioneers appear to have established themselves, and all is set for a happy ending, a new reel brings a new tempo and a new slant. This last reel deals with the exploits of the Jewish Brigade with the 8th Army, and although it is nowhere claimed that the Jews of Palestine alone saved the Empire, nothing is said which might discourage thoughts from running along those lines. In spite of the fact that the war was being fought against their former persecutors, much is made of the point that in assisting in the building of pipe lines across Palestine, "their home", and in volunteering for service in the British forces, the Jews were being thwarted in doing as much as they could for the development of their own industry and agriculture. An example of the type of narrative in this section is the description of Mr. Chamberlain as the "Macchiavelli of Munich". Finally, the closing shots portray the deportation to Cyprus of illegal immigrants, and terrorists still wearing the uniform of the British Army being led captive in chains. The latter, however, are not described as terrorists. The last reel in fact is so out of harmony with the rest of the film that the suspicion cannot be stilled that it was tacked on to the rest of the film as an afterthought, and specially designed to cater to the emotions of American audiences.

The critics have not been kind to the film. Those who reviewed it without political bias condemned it out of hand as the dull and tiresome

film as

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Page 2.

film it is. Even the critics of papers like P.M., the New York Post, and the Daily Worker, who had obviously hoped for something really big and seaborous, wrote up the film in a rather frustrated fashion. The Post said "It is too bad the Palestine tragedy and Britain's part in it could not have inspired a truly great film of denunciation". P.M.'s critic wrote, "I wish I could report that 'The Great Betrayal' is a good film flowing with the life and aspiration of the Jews in Palestine; compelling by its eloquence the active indignation of all who feared for the agony of Europe's homeless Jews. The need for such a film today makes one regret all the more 'The Great Betrayal's' inadequacy." The Daily Worker was disappointed with the film's failure to stress the party line, and complained "the only Arabs shown are an inarticulate group that strikes one as being not at all on terms of equality with the Jewish pioneer. The question of oil and its relationship to Palestine is also poorly articulated." Nevertheless, the Daily Worker's critic says that it is the only film on Palestine that "makes sense".

From our point of view the fact that the film is dull has meant that few people are going to see it, in sharp contrast to the crowds which flocked to see Ben Hecht's "A Flag is Born" when that pageant hit Broadway last Autumn. I went to see the film, it is true, on a Monday evening, when business can hardly be said to be at its most brisk, but I doubt whether the small Irving Place cinema was more than 10% full at 8.30 p.m. At 10.30 p.m., at the start of the last show, there were barely twenty people present. It is perhaps fortunate that the problem of Palestine should have been dealt with so inadequately, from the Zionist point of view, in a medium which has such a mass appeal, and one moreover which is to a considerable extent in the hands of co-religionists. However, the absence of popular appeal has meant that the local Zionist organisations have made little effort to publicise the film and the whole thing looks as though it is going to be a complete flop.

Yours ever,

T. E. Bromley, Esquire,  
The Chancery,  
British Embassy,  
WASHINGTON D.C.

BY BAG.

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**61756**

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E 5489 61

25 JUN

1947

Registry Number } E 5489/32/31

FROM Lord Swinton

No. Washington

Dated 14/6/47

Received in Registry } 92/47  
16 June  
28

Last Paper.

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Eastern Palestine

(How disposed of.)

8/ F.O.  
F.O.R.D.  
✓ Serial 30(Action completed.)  
F.O. 2/10.  
Index) 24/6/48

Next Paper.

E 5515

Search continues in the U.S.  
 After Washington depth 2775 (enough)  
 Enclosed further news in the state of  
 Search affairs - the flat file  
 compiled by Mr. Crowley.

(Minutes.)

Another interesting report. See  
 especially the last paragraph.

Q. Print as before.

Copy J.C.O.

" Russell Dyer.  
N. American Cont. 2/6

Northern Detach (Rifles &amp; Gun).

H.Beeley 24/6

R. Garrison  
✓ 20/6  
W.M. Martin  
21/6

23 Oct. 1

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Reference:- F.O. 371 61756

E 5489/32/ii)

Palestine & Transjordan

June 25, 1947  
Section 1

*Priority*

(No. 1466)

E 5489

CONFIDENTIAL 25 JUN

Ref. G2/ 47 JEWISH AFFAIRS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Sir,  
*Lord Isambard Grenville Bevin (Received 25 June)*

With reference to my despatch No. 2775 of the

22nd November, 1946, I have the honour to enclose a  
further memorandum on the state of Jewish affairs in  
the United States, compiled by Mr. Bromley.

I am sending a copy of this despatch and of  
the memorandum to the United Kingdom Delegation at  
New York, the High Commissioner, Jerusalem, the British  
Middle East Office, Cairo, and to H.M. Representatives  
at Cairo, Jeddah, Bagdad, Beirut, Damascus, Amman,  
Ankara, Moscow, Warsaw, Bucharest and Rome.

*Off*  
I have the honour to be, with the highest respect,

Sir,

your most obedient, humble Servant,

*Isambard*

The Right Honourable  
Ernest Bevin, M.P.,  
Foreign Office,  
London, S.W.1.

104-37 1

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CONFIDENTIAL

PALESTINE AND TRANSJORDAN

June 25, 1947  
Section 1

E 5489/32/31

ARCHIVES

Copy No. 8

JEWISH AFFAIRS IN THE UNITED STATES

*Lord Inverchapel to Mr. Bevin. (Received 25th June)*

(No. 1466) Washington,  
Sir, 16th June, 1947

With reference to my despatch No. 2775 of 22nd November, 1946, I have the honour to enclose a further memorandum on the state of Jewish affairs in the United States, compiled by Mr. Bromley.

I am sending a copy of this despatch and of the memorandum to the United Kingdom Delegation at New York, the High Commissioner, Jerusalem, the British Middle East Office, Cairo, and to His Majesty's representatives at Cairo, Jeddah, Bagdad, Beirut, Damascus, Amman, Angora, Moscow, Warsaw, Bucharest and Rome.

I have, &c.  
INVERCHAPEL.

Enclosure

*Jewish Affairs in the United States*

Introduction

Despite the emergence of the American Zionists at the Basle Congress as the largest Zionist group in the world, the pressure exerted by Zionists in the United States and the publicity given to Zionist polemics was, until the execution of certain terrorists and the summoning of the Special Assembly of the United Nations, much less than during the period covered by the last report. The reason for this was that, until the United Nations Assembly, the United States Government was not closely involved in any of the important events in the development of the Palestine question during these months. The Basle Congress was a purely Zionist affair; there were no American observers present at the London talks; and it was in Jerusalem that the Zionist leaders held their discussions about future policy after the decision of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom to refer the question to the United Nations. Moreover, that decision, while not pleasing to the majority of Zionists, put the whole problem in a wider setting. For the Zionists, it is now no longer a question of urging the United

States Government to force His Majesty's Government to adopt a solution favourable to Zionist aspirations, but rather of putting pressure upon all Governments in the world, though the United States attitude naturally continues to be of primary importance. The feeling of desperation nevertheless remains. The displaced persons problem is no nearer solution and it has become clear that there is small chance of relaxing the United States immigration laws or even of filling existing quotas. In approving United States participation in the International Refugee Organisation, for example, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee accepted an amendment, designed to still the fears of Republican Senators, which would prevent the President or any other United States authority from modifying the United States immigration laws without congressional consent.

2. In most of Europe prospects for the peaceful resettlement of Jews are poor. Anti-Semitic outbreaks continue to occur in Poland, Hungary, Roumania and Czechoslovakia. Continual vigilance is necessary to check such incidents. This factor has maintained a feeling of frustration, which has been strengthened by the failure of the violent efforts of last year to impose a change of policy upon His Majesty's Government, either directly or through the offices of the United States Government. It is undoubtedly true that in making these efforts the Zionists overplayed their hand. An increasing number of people in the United States are tired of the stridency of Zionist propaganda. In many areas anti-Semitism is on the increase. These facts, together with the impossibility of maintaining the pace for more than a limited time and the shifting of the scene to the United Nations, have decreased to a small trickle the flow of hostile letters to this embassy and to British Consulates in the United States—usually a good barometer of pro-Zionist excitement. The trickle was only increased when the carrying out of death sentences

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on Jewish terrorists became probable and then actually took place.

3. The proceedings of the Bâle Congress received much publicity in American newspapers, for it was the first to be held after the terrible sufferings of the Jews during the war and its main topic of discussion was a subject which had been much in the news during the previous months. But the accounts given strayed little beyond factual reporting and it was evident that the confusion of the debates was reflected in the minds of the reporters. An analysis of the divisions within the Congress does not come within the compass of this report, but the most important result from the American point of view was the rise of Rabbi Silver to a position of prime importance in world Zionism. He was the chairman of the largest delegation (the Zionist organisation of America) which, under the rules of the Congress, was, as such, allotted the most speaking time. Under the rules, too, Silver, as head of the largest delegation, obtained the all-important post of chairman of the Political Committee and was thus in a position to carry the day against official Zionist participation in the London talks. This he did somewhat unscrupulously by asserting that His Majesty's Government had already made up their minds about Palestine and that there was therefore no point in the Zionists going to London. In the event it is improbable that this decision made much difference to the outcome of the talks, since even an official Zionist delegation would hardly have receded from the demand for at least "a viable Jewish State in an adequate area of Palestine," but the refusal did nothing to strengthen the Zionist position.

#### The Jews in the United States

4. The primacy of Rabbi Silver and of the Zionist Organisation of America, has made itself felt. Some of the more moderate Zionists, who wished to maintain the British connexion, hoped that Silver's new position would bring with it a greater sense of responsibility. It was even reported to us by a member of the Zionist Organisation of America that the real feeling behind the condemnation of Britain expressed at the special meeting of the American Zionist Emergency Council held in Washington on 17th February to consider the position resulting from the failure of the London talks and the decision to refer the question to the United Nations, was one of regret that the family quarrel was now to come to the courts and of anxiety lest a possible trusteeship should

be awarded to a country other than Britain. Silver's subsequent pronouncements and those of other leading American Zionists have not borne out that hope. They continue to castigate Britain, to misrepresent all her actions and to denounce in unmeasured terms anyone who dares to question full Zionist claims. Silver himself, who is undoubtedly ready to sacrifice truth, where necessary, to Zionist political aspirations (including his own), leads a campaign which represents the whole movement as being based on humanitarian considerations, tempered by appeals to history and on an interpretation of the Balfour Declaration which is at best dubious. Zionist propaganda speaks constantly of the British Government's record of broken promises. As often as not these are not specified. But when they are it is usually the 1939 White Paper that has pride of place, though the Anglo-American Convention of 1924 is often dragged in also. In spite of the correct interpretation given by the State Department to this convention, the Zionists assert it to have laid down that no change at all could be made in the mandate without the consent of the United States Government. One small and rather curious exception to the general trend is provided by the *Inter-Mountain Jewish News*. The Denver Consulate reports that whereas prior to the new year each edition of this weekly could be relied on for one savage editorial against Britain, it has since then turned its attention, both in sorrow and in anger, to the Jewish extremists.

5. Although Rabbi Wise has resigned all his posts in American Zionist bodies, the split over partition is now little in evidence. The failure of the London talks threw it into the background and the presence in the unofficial Zionist delegation of Silver's deputy, Dr. Emanuel Neumann (who is likely to be the next president of the Zionist Organisation of America), ensured that nothing was accepted which might have prejudiced the position adopted by Silver at Bâle. The division of views was still apparent during the discussions in Jerusalem prior to the opening of the Special Assembly, but although it was left open to the delegates to explore in New York any solution which would safeguard the rights of the Jewish people to free admission and large-scale settlement, and would ensure the establishment of a Jewish State, they were committed to the full political programme formulated at the Bâle Congress and their explorations were not to commit the

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Zionist movement in advance to the acceptance of any specific proposals.

6. Routine condemnations of terrorism occurred in speeches from time to time, but the flow of advertisements inserted in the newspapers by extremist organisations continued unchecked. Of these organisations, the American League for a Free Palestine continues to be the most active. It still appeals for funds and still states that contributions will be tax exempt under a Treasury Department ruling. Much publicity was given by it to the voyage under its sponsorship and the subsequent capture of the illegal immigrant ship *Ben Hecht*, whose crew were feted on their return and were received by the Deputy Mayor of New York. This organisation has also held in New York for propaganda purposes joint meetings with anglophobe Irish societies, with a platform built upon 1776 and 1921 and the exploitation of coloured and dependent peoples. It is now concentrating more on the fitting out of ships in the United States for the transport of illegal immigrants to Palestine from Mediterranean ports, and four of these ships are known to have sailed fairly recently, while there are rumours that others may be in preparation. The crews are largely Jewish and are recruited even from Canada. The American League for a Free Palestine acts as the American front for Bergson's Hebrew Committee of National Liberation, but it has met with less success in its sponsorship of the short-lived Palestine Resistance Committee, the object of which was to unite the various extremist groups. The dissolution of that body owing to internal dissension has recently been announced. The funds collected were stated to have been negligible and it has been replaced by a Palestine Resistance Fund, which is run entirely by the American League for a Free Palestine. The League has launched an appeal for \$7½ million, 40 per cent. of which is to be used for illegal immigrant ships, 40 per cent. for relief and medical and legal aid for underground fighters, and 20 per cent. for the establishment of a Provisional Hebrew Government. A savage attack on the indifference of rich American Jews in an open letter to the terrorists, signed by the playwright Ben Hecht, suggests that money is not coming in as fast as was hoped. Ex-Senator Gillette, the president of the organisation, is said to receive a fee of \$20,000, with a very generous expense allowance above that. Even Zionists have expressed doubts whether

the funds collected all go to promote the League's published aims. A member of the Arab office, who debated the Palestine question with Gillette on the wireless recently, was told by him that he might shortly resign his position as it was too much for him. Gillette hinted that there were disagreements and that he was tired of it all. For its part, the Hebrew Committee of National Liberation applied separately for representation before the Special Assembly of the United Nations, as it opposes the Jewish Agency as being too moderate. This application was turned down. It has also sent a letter to President Truman asking that the United States occupational authorities in Germany and Austria help Hebrew officials to organise the mass repatriation of all Hebrews in their zones to Palestine, provide 500 trucks and 20 surplus ships for the purpose, and grant \$50 million to the committee for transportation and resettlement. It has also asked that a United States administrator be appointed to supervise the proper application of American aid for the repatriation programme. Anatole Vissos, the diplomatic correspondent of *Time* magazine, tells a story that on meeting Bergson some time ago he told him that he admired him very much for one thing. Bergson rose at once and enquired with much interest what that was. "You are the one subject," Vissos said, "on which the British and the Jews are in full agreement."

7. The Political Action Committee for Palestine, under the chairmanship of ex-Congressman Joseph Clark Baldwin, has made a new departure with an appeal for funds to provide D.C. 4 aircraft to land or drop illegal immigrants in Palestine. Baldwin himself told the embassy that this programme would not be realised as the organisation's funds totalled only \$43,000. He sought, unconvincingly to argue that he had succeeded in preventing a much more damaging boycott of British goods. Threats of such a boycott are received in this embassy from time to time, but few actual examples come to our notice.

8. In the Hollywood area it is reported that a certain amount of Zionist blackmail is going on. The names of film producers and others in the film world appear in extremist advertisements and it is certain that many of them only allow this to happen because they have been told that it will be the worse for them if they refuse. This principle no doubt extends to others whose names or media of publicity may be

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valuable, and similar reports have been received from New York.

9. The anti-Zionist Jews have not been very active. The American Council for Judaism protested against the right of the Jewish Agency to represent all Jewish opinion before the Special Assembly, but was violently attacked by the Zionists for its pains. One of its leading members, Elmer Berger, came to the embassy to enquire about the British attitude. He was evidently much concerned, as are many American Jews for various reasons, about the effect of Zionist activities upon United States sympathy towards the Jews, and he rather hoped that the United States delegation would put forward his organisation's views. The council is most anxious that the Jews in the United States should not be considered as a separate entity, but should be thought of as ordinary American citizens. He admitted that his organisation had let their views go by default on a number of occasions and evidently realised that, though eminently respectable, they could not, owing to their small numbers (they claim 14,000 members) make any headway against Zionist pressure on the Administration.

10. The United Jewish Appeal has announced a target of \$170 million for its work this year, of which \$65 million is to come from New York. The main newspapers carry frequent advertisements which do not touch on political questions and the appeal was launched with a message from General Eisenhower. Henry Morgenthau, Jun., has just announced the formation of a National Christian Committee to assist the appeal. This committee will include high Government officials, army and navy officers, college presidents, newspaper publishers and leading business and industrial executives. Among them are Mr. Winthrop Aldrich, Mr. Edward Stettinius, Jun., Mr. La Guardia, Mr. Nelson Rockefeller and Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt.

#### Zionists and the Administration

11. For the reasons mentioned in the introduction and probably also due to the passing of the November elections, Zionist pressure on the Administration decreased until the Special Assembly approached. The first signs of its recurrence coincided with the congressional debates on the Bill to aid Greece and Turkey, when certain pro-Zionist Senators demanded that the taking over of British commitments in those countries should be linked with the

question of British policy in Palestine and asked why some of the 100,000 British troops in Palestine should not be transferred to Greece. This was no doubt the result of instructions sent to local Zionist Emergency Committees by the American Zionist Emergency Council on 13th March. These stated that the failure of the United States Government to make progress on the Palestine issue was largely due to their habit of treating it as an isolated problem, wholly separate from the rest of Anglo-American relations and from other Near Eastern questions. Realisation of this mistake explained British obstinacy. While United States aid to Greece and Turkey was intended to secure international stability, the problems of the Near East were interrelated and it was not reasonable, these instructions said, that the United States Government should be asked to take a hand in stabilising the situation in one part of the area while being compelled to tolerate a situation in another which it regarded as very unsatisfactory. In view of Britain's increasing dependence on United States financial aid, it was no exaggeration to say that America was helping to finance the vast military establishment in Palestine and the military repression of its population. If the United States Government were to link the two problems, the British might prove more amenable. The local emergency committees were therefore asked to press these views on members of Congress, local newspapers and columnists and wireless commentators.

12. With the summoning of the Special Assembly, Zionist pressure on the Administration increased greatly. The Zionist Organisation of America in its paper *The New Palestine* announced a concerted drive in the United States to bring American public opinion to bear on the United States Government in support of the Zionist cause. Their two desiderata were—

- (1) that the Jewish Agency should obtain representation without a vote in the Special Assembly to combat Arab statements; and
- (2) that the United States Government should declare its attitude forthwith.

The State Department shared the view of His Majesty's Government that the Assembly should limit itself to questions of procedure, but, as things developed, they took the attitude that the Zionists

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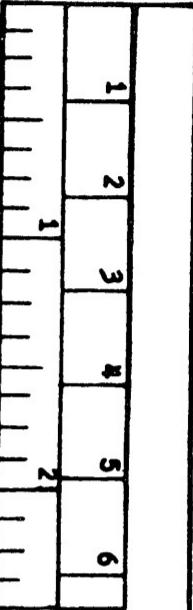
should be represented if the Arabs continued to speak on the substance of the question and if a number of other States were in favour of their being heard. The State Department, therefore fell in with the eventual compromise that the Jewish Agency should appear before the Political Committee of the Assembly. The State Department admitted that Zionist pressure for the second desideratum was very great and, while extremely unwilling to state their attitude to the problem before the proposed committee had made its report in September, they would go no further than to say that they hoped to be able to maintain this position. They were in fact fortunately able to do so, but they are still under heavy pressure.

13. Representations to the State Department by this embassy concerning all forms of American aid for illegal immigration and terrorism have continued and have been backed by oral representations at all levels. After eleven months no written reply had been received and all that could be extracted was an expression of regret that no legal means were open to the United States Government to prevent such activities. It has even been indicated that the withdrawal of tax exemption facilities would stir up more trouble than it would be worth. It was quite evident that the State Department did not dare to use their influence, even though the whole question was coming to the United Nations, and the excuse was sometimes made that His Majesty's Government would be unwise to jeopardise the more important moves which were being made to assist them in carrying their general economic and political burdens. In view of the state of American opinion as a whole on the Palestine question which is referred to below, it is difficult to believe that the results would be so disastrous, but, as at the time of the American loan to Britain, it is possible that in a close fight in Congress some damage might be done by Zionist supporters. The last incitement to violence in an open letter to the terrorists from Ben Hecht stirred even the State Department, and it may at last be productive of some public condemnation. An interim reply from them to a protest from this embassy indicated that a decision would be taken shortly. The United States Government are not likely to meet strong opposition, if they wish to condemn incitement to violence, but an official condemnation of United States aid for illegal immigration will be very strongly opposed by United States Zionists.

### The Zionists and Britain

14. Abuse of Britain continues. Although its volume has decreased during recent months, the execution of the terrorists brought it into full flow again. This produced a short-lived outburst among the extremists, in which the phrase "legal murder" was freely used, and provoked a number of threats of violence to consulates, as well as a demonstration by the extremist body "Brith Trumpeldor" in His Majesty's Consulate-General at New York. The volume of correspondence received was not, however, very great. The Gruner incident was, in fact, the only one which made much impact. Earlier letters appealed for the commutation of the sentences upon terrorists, and some publicity was given to the departure of Gruner's sister, who went to Palestine in an attempt to persuade him to appeal to the Privy Council. Memorial services for Gruner were held by the United Zionists-Revisionists on her return. Newspaper advertisements have already been referred to, as has the greater activity recently shown in the fitting-out of illegal immigrant ships. Considerable pains are taken to prevent the leakage of information about this and the shipping companies involved often deny any knowledge of these activities when questioned by newspaper reporters.

15. Any story detrimental to Britain is widely believed, and frequent doubts have been expressed in Zionist speeches and publications as to the sincerity of Britain's intentions in referring the Palestine problem to the United Nations. These doubts were strengthened by a *New York Times*' report from London that Britain intended to cling to the mandate and to turn down any United Nations recommendations of which she disapproved. From the local point of view it has been unfortunate that little could be done to combat this misrepresentation of His Majesty's Government's position, but wider considerations dictated the decision to proceed cautiously at this stage. Another series of articles by I. F. Stone appeared in the newspaper *P.M.* dealing with his recent visit to Palestine. There was much in them about the alleged ill-treatment of illegal immigrants and the achievements of the Jewish settlers, but they were gossipy and emotional. The success of his previous series of articles is said to have persuaded the editors to send him on his recent trip, but his readers would mostly be numbered among the already converted. In conversation he expressed admiration for the forbearance of British troops, a feeling which, in spite of his strong views about British policy, he



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insisted was genuine. It was suggested to him that he might have written a little more about that.

## **United States Opinion**

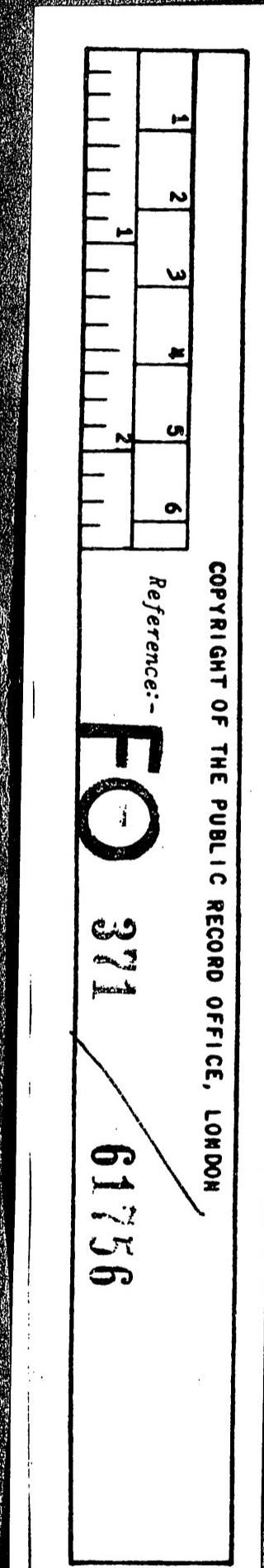
16. To judge by the lack of comment on Zionist affairs, the United States public at large remains on the whole indifferent to the question of Palestine. It was excited for a few days about the Secretary of State's remarks concerning President Truman's support for the immigration of 100,000 Jews into Palestine, but even then many newspapers, upon reflection, concluded that the accusation had substance and that the United States was in no position to criticise while refusing to share the burden. Reports from consulates throughout the United States have indicated that anti-Semitism is on the increase. They also bear out the conclusion reached in the last report that the great mass of people is not interested in the Palestine problem. This indifference remains strongest in the great central section of the United States, but even on the west coast hostility to the Jews is increasing. There is considerable Jewish anti-Zionism (as usual among the wealthier Jews) and there is also increased understanding of the British position. These people are not vocal, partly because of the blackmail activities already referred to, partly because they do not wish to be put in the position of criticising their own Government, and partly because they feel, as well-established United States citizens, no call to intervene. In the Middle West there is some support by non-Jewish Americans for the Zionist cause because they do not want more Jews in the United States. In the south the interest is very small—there was, for example, no editorial on the subject in New Orleans newspapers over a period of eighteen months.

17. Support for the above views is afforded by an interesting series of polls carried out by the National Opinion Research Council of Denver University and by the Gallup organisation. According to the former, in May 1946 45 per cent. of the people polled knew that Great Britain administered Palestine, as against 32 per cent. in December 1944. As many as 46 per cent. at the later date did not know who administered the country, or thought that Palestine was independent. Only 28 per cent. had heard of the Anglo-American Committee of Enquiry's report, and 12 per cent. only approved of it. Some 50 per cent., according to Gallup, had followed generally the discussion about letting Jews into Palestine, and the

majority of these were in favour of it. 61 per cent. thought that the United States should help in arranging for the admittance of the 100,000 Jews, but the same percentage was opposed to United States intervention to maintain order. 72 per cent. thought that the United Nations should handle the problem. On the wider question of whether the United States should admit some displaced persons, only 23 per cent. were in favour, but 50 per cent. were ready to do so if other countries agreed to do the same. When assessing the strength of anti-Semitism it is interesting to recall that in a poll conducted in September 1944 to determine how many Americans were in favour of admitting to the United States a limited number of foreigners of certain nationalities, the English led with 68 per cent. and were followed by Swedes, Russians, Chinese, Mexicans and Jews in that order. 46 per cent. were in favour of letting some Jews in, and 46 per cent. wished to stop them altogether. Only the Germans and the Japanese won less support.

18. On the question of anti-Semitism too it may be interesting to note the results of a survey just published by the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith covering the year 1946. The conclusion reached was that, although there was some evidence of systematic co-operation among a number of ultra-Nationalist bodies, organised anti-Semitism had generally declined throughout the United States. At the same time there was an increase in discrimination against Jews in employment and housing in the Middle West, and anti-Semitism continued to be prevalent in the south. The impression given was that more subtle forms of anti-Semitism had grown, by which is meant the increase of anti-Semitic feeling generally, much as has been recorded by many of the British Consulates in the country. In the absence of organised groups to which attention could be drawn, it is not possible to pin this down by any more concrete phrase than the "more subtle forms" to which the B'nai B'rith report refers.

19. The press is inevitably more aware of the Palestine problem than the man in the street. But even there the amount of space devoted to the problem was, until the Special Assembly, not large, and the volume of comment was smaller still. This in itself may be taken as some indication of the state of United States opinion. The Left-wing press and despatches from United States correspondents in Palestine have been almost invariably hostile to



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Britain. This section of opinion has made use of material contained in Koestler's "Thieves in the Night" and has more recently eagerly quoted "Behind the Silken Curtain in Palestine" by Bartley Crum, an American member of the Anglo-American Committee of Enquiry. This book makes great play with British Imperialist motives and the alleged double dealing of some State Department officials. It is having a fairly good sale. In the weekly list of the sixteen most popular general books which appears in the *New York Times* Book Review, it ranked fourteenth in its first appearance. It then rose to eighth place, disappeared altogether the following week, and reappeared once more in the eighth place. Its relative popularity is no doubt partly due to the "revelations" which it makes and partly due to its appearance on the eve of the Special Assembly.

20. The United Nations session was very fully reported, though without much comment. There was considerable sympathy in the press with Jewish claims for a hearing, especially after somewhat intemperate early speeches by the Arab delegates. The outcome of the session was received with reasonable satisfaction, except on the Left, where the usual charges were made of British delays and evasions. The hope was generally expressed that Great Power politics would not play too large a part in the Special Committee's work, but a number of the more serious and conservative commentators and writers stressed the wider aspects of the problem and the probability that these must affect the attitude of many Powers.

#### The Arab Office

21. There are few signs that the Arab Office is making much progress. It occasionally provides speakers for forums and it has a considerable amount of correspondence with individuals, but it fails altogether to reach a wider audience, whose knowledge of the Arab case can only be drawn from the fairly full accounts of Arab speeches in the United Nations Assembly. It is doubtful whether many will have taken the trouble to read even these. Musa Alami, the Director-General of the Arab Offices, has been spending some time in the United States and there is talk of setting up branches in Chicago and San Francisco, but the disagreement between him and the Mufti's group obviously breeds uncertainty as to the future of the

Arab Offices which hampers their work and does not encourage their staff. The only incident of note was a search of the Washington Arab Office by the F.B.I. Responsibility for this was claimed by Representative Sabath (D., Chicago), an old enemy of theirs who last year accused them of being financed by the British Embassy. Members of the Arab Office firmly believed that it was a put-up job. The State Department, however, insisted that it was merely a routine investigation of a foreign agency. Protests were made by Arab representatives in Washington, but nothing appears to have come of them.

#### Conclusion

22. The atmosphere during the last six months has been quieter than that of the previous year because, as suggested in the Introduction, the main events happened elsewhere and the United Nations discussions put the whole matter in a wider setting. United States Zionists were extremely apprehensive about the United Nations because they feared that many States would court the Soviet Union, which was thought to favour the Arab cause. They were correspondingly heartened by M. Gromyko's statement that partition might be a possible solution—though in fact all he did was to sit on the fence—and this offset their disappointment that in spite of very great pressure the United States Government has so far refused to define its attitude.

23. The United States Government, for obvious reasons, did not like the idea of the problem coming to the United Nations and many Americans resented the fact that they were thereby being dragged into the dispute. But those who are friendly to Britain realise that an irritant in Anglo-American relations will be removed if the United Nations can produce, and secure acceptance for, sensible recommendations. Others hope that some contribution to the solution of the displaced persons problem will be made. Some of these last are genuinely concerned with the plight of the displaced persons, but many others hope that such a contribution may relieve the United States of the necessity of making her own.

24. It can be assumed with some certainty that the problem of the Soviet Union has played a large part in lessening American interest in the whole affair. The effect of this problem has been two-fold: first, it has in itself occupied a major

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part of American thinking on foreign affairs, and second, more and more people are coming to realise that it is important for the United States that Britain should continue to hold her position in the Middle East. This means that Britain's concern with the wider aspects of the Palestine question (strategy and oil) is beginning to be recognised as somewhat less discreditable than it had hitherto always been assumed to be. There is thus a direct relationship between United States opinion on the Soviet Union and United States opinion on British Middle Eastern policy. There was, as previously mentioned, surprisingly little reference to Palestine in the discussions on aid to Greece and Turkey, despite a few attempts to link the two questions. Indeed, very little space in the Congressional Record has been taken up with Palestine over the whole period covered by this report. We are still told from time to time that British policy in Palestine constitutes a threat to Anglo-American relations, but this is even less true now than it was six months ago. It is an irritant but no more.

Soviet policy and the work of the United Nations have between them introduced a new set of considerations. The first has brought a greater realisation of the importance to the United States of a strong Britain and a greater understanding of Britain's difficulties. while the second has lessened pro-Zionist pressure by diffusing it. The United States Government will obviously have a difficult task in balancing the Administration's desire to help the Jews against its increasing interest in peace and security in the Middle East. No one yet knows what their eventual policy will be and it is evident that it is causing them great concern. But let it be said again that the great majority of Americans are indifferent to the whole question. They would prefer not to have displaced Jews in the United States and they do not want to be involved in maintaining peace in Palestine. Their interest in the Middle East will depend upon the future policy of the Soviet Union in the area and there, whatever the temporary disagreements, British and American interests are in the long run the same.

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JEWISH AFFAIRS IN THE UNITED STATES

Introduction

Despite the emergence of the American Zionists at the Basle Congress as the largest Zionist group in the world, the pressure exerted by Zionists in the United States and the publicity given to Zionist polemics was, until the execution of certain terrorists and the summoning of the Special Assembly of the United Nations, much less than during the period covered by the last report. The reason for this was that, until the United Nations Assembly, the United States Government was not closely involved in any of the important events in the development of the Palestine question during these months. The Basle Congress was a purely Zionist affair; there were no American observers present at the London talks; and it was in Jerusalem that the Zionist leaders held their discussions about future policy after the decision of H.M.G. in the United Kingdom to refer the question to the United Nations. Moreover, that decision, while not pleasing to the majority of Zionists, put the whole problem in a wider setting. For the Zionists, it is now no longer a question of urging the U.S. Government to force H.M.G. to adopt a solution favourable to Zionist aspirations, but rather of putting pressure upon all governments in the world, though the U.S. attitude naturally continues to be of primary importance. The feeling of desperation nevertheless remains. The displaced persons problem is no nearer solution and it has become clear that there is small chance of relaxing the U.S. immigration laws or even of filling existing quotas. In approving U.S. participation in the International Refugee Organization, for example, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee accepted an amendment, designed to still the fears of Republican Senators, which would prevent the President or any other U.S. authority from modifying the United States immigration laws without Congressional consent.

2. In most of Europe prospects for the peaceful resettlement of Jews are poor. Anti-Semitic outbreaks continue to occur in Poland, Hungary, Roumania and Czechoslovakia. Continual vigilance is necessary to check such incidents. This factor has maintained a feeling of frustration, which has been strengthened by the failure of the violent efforts of last year to impose a change of policy upon H.M.G., either directly or through the offices of the U.S. Government. It is undoubtedly true that in making these efforts the Zionists overplayed their hand. An increasing number of people in the United States are tired of the stridency of Zionist propaganda. In many areas anti-Semitism is on the increase. These facts, together with the impossibility of maintaining the pace for more than a limited time and the shifting of the scene to the United Nations, have decreased to a small ~~the~~ flow of hostile letters to this Embassy and to British Consulates in the United States - usually a good barometer of pro-Zionist excitement. The trickle was only increased when the carrying out of death sentences on Jewish terrorists became probable and then actually took place.

3. The proceedings of the Basle Congress received much publicity in American newspapers, for it was the first to be held after the terrible sufferings of the

/Jews

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Jews during the war and its main topic of discussion was a subject which had been much in the news during the previous months. But the accounts given strayed little beyond factual reporting and it was evident that the confusion of the debates was reflected in the minds of the reporters. An analysis of the divisions within the Congress does not come within the compass of this report, but the most important result from the American point of view was the rise of Rabbi Silver to a position of prime importance in world Zionism. He was the Chairman of the largest delegation (the Zionist Organization of America) which, under the rules of the Congress, was, as such, allotted the most speaking time. Under the rules, too, Silver, as head of the largest delegation, obtained the all-important post of Chairman of the Political Committee and was thus in a position to carry the day against official Zionist participation in the London talks. This he did somewhat unscrupulously by asserting that H.M.G. had already made up their minds about Palestine and that there was therefore no point in the Zionists going to London. In the event, it is improbable that this decision made much difference to the outcome of the talks, since even an official Zionist delegation would hardly have receded from the demand for at least "a viable Jewish State in an adequate area of Palestine", but the refusal did nothing to strengthen the Zionist position.

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#### The Jews in the United States

4. The primacy of Rabbi Silver and of the Zionist Organization of America, has made itself felt. Some of the more moderate Zionists, who wished to maintain the British connexion, hoped that Silver's new position would bring with it a greater sense of responsibility. It was even reported to us by a member of the Zionist Organization of America that the real feeling behind the condemnation of Britain expressed at the special meeting of the American Zionist Emergency Council held in Washington on the 17th February to consider the position resulting from the failure of the London talks and the decision to refer the question to the United Nations, was one of regret that the family quarrel was now to come to the courts and of anxiety lest a possible trusteeship should be awarded to a country other than Britain. Silver's subsequent pronouncements and those of other leading American Zionists have not borne out that hope. They continue to castigate Britain, to misrepresent all her actions and to denounce in unmeasured terms anyone who dares to question full Zionist claims. Silver himself, who is undoubtedly ready to sacrifice truth, where necessary, to Zionist political aspirations (including his own), leads a campaign which represents the whole movement as being based on humanitarian considerations, tempered by appeals to history and on an interpretation of the Balfour Declaration which is at best dubious. Zionist propaganda speaks constantly of the British Government's record of broken promises. As often as not these are not specified. But when they are it is usually the 1939 White Paper that has pride of place, though the Anglo-American Convention of 1924 is often dragged in also. In spite of the correct interpretation given by the State Department to this

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Convention, the Zionists assert it to have laid down that no change at all could be made in the Mandate without the consent of the U.S. Government. One small and rather curious exception to the general trend is provided by the "Inter-Mountain Jewish News." The Denver Consulate reports that whereas prior to the New Year each edition of this weekly could be relied on for one savage editorial against Britain, it has since then turned its attention, both in sorrow and in anger, to the Jewish extremists.

5. Although Rabbi Wise has resigned all his posts in American Zionist bodies, the split over partition is now little in evidence. The failure of the London talks threw it into the background and the presence in the unofficial Zionist delegation of Silver's deputy, Dr. Emanuel Neumann (who is likely to be the next President of the Zionist Organization of America), ensured that nothing was accepted which might have prejudiced the position adopted by Silver at Basle. The division of views was still apparent during the discussions in Jerusalem prior to the opening of the Special Assembly, but although it was left open to the delegates to explore in New York any solution which would safeguard the rights of the Jewish people to free admission and large scale settlement, and would ensure the establishment of a Jewish State, they were committed to the full political programme formulated at the Basle Congress and their explorations were not to commit the Zionist movement in advance to the acceptance of any specific proposals.

6. Routine condemnations of terrorism occurred in speeches from time to time, but the flow of advertisements inserted in the newspapers by extremist organizations continued unchecked. Of these organizations, the American League for a Free Palestine continues to be the most active. It still appeals for funds and still states that contributions will be tax exempt under a Treasury Department ruling. Much publicity was given by it to the voyage under its sponsorship and the subsequent capture of the illegal immigrant ship "BEN HECHT", whose crew were feted on their return and were received by the Deputy Mayor of New York. This organization has also held in New York for propaganda purposes joint meetings with Anglophobe Irish societies, with a platform built upon 1776 and 1921 and the exploitation of coloured and dependent peoples. It is now concentrating more on the fitting out of ships in the United States for the transport of illegal immigrants to Palestine from Mediterranean ports, and four of these ships are known to have sailed fairly recently, while there are rumours that others may be in preparation. The crews are largely Jewish and are recruited even from Canada. The American League for a Free Palestine acts as the American front for Bergson's Hebrew Committee of National Liberation, but it has met with less success in its sponsorship of the short-lived Palestine Resistance Committee, the object of which was to unite the various extremist groups. The dissolution of that body owing to internal dissension has recently been announced. The funds collected were stated to have been negligible and it has been replaced by a Palestine Resistance Fund

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which is run entirely by the American League for a Free Palestine. The League has launched an appeal for \$7½ million, 40% of which is to be used for illegal immigrant ships, 40% for relief and medical and legal aid for underground fighters, and 20% for the establishment of a Provisional Hebrew Government. A savage attack on the indifference of rich American Jews in an open letter to the terrorists, signed by the playwright Ben Hecht, suggests that money is not coming in as fast as was hoped. Ex-Senator Gillette, the President of the organization, is said to receive a fee of \$20,000 with a very generous expense allowance above that. Even Zionists have expressed doubts whether the funds collected all go to promote the League's published aims. A member of the Arab Office, who debated the Palestine question with Gillette on the wireless recently, was told by him that he might shortly resign his position as it was too much for him. Gillette hinted that there were disagreements and that he was tired of it all. For its part, the Hebrew Committee of National Liberation applied separately for representation before the Special Assembly of the United Nations, as it opposes the Jewish Agency as being too moderate. This application was turned down. It has also sent a letter to President Truman asking that the United States occupational authorities in Germany and Austria help Hebrew officials to organize the mass repatriation of all Hebrews in their zones to Palestine, provide 500 trucks and 20 surplus ships for the purpose, and grant \$50 million to the Committee for transportation and resettlement. It has also asked that a U.S. Administrator be appointed to supervise the proper application of American aid for the repatriation programme. Anatole Visson, the diplomatic correspondent of "Time" magazine, tells a story that on meeting Bergson some time ago he told him that he admired him very much for one thing. Bergson rose at once and enquired with much interest what that was. "You are the one subject", Visson said, "on which the British and the Jews are in full agreement".

7. The Political Action Committee for Palestine, under the Chairmanship of ex-Congressman Joseph Clark Baldwin, has made a new departure with an appeal for funds to provide D.C.4 aircraft to land or drop illegal immigrants in Palestine. Baldwin himself told the Embassy that this programme would not be realized as the organization's funds totalled only \$43,000. He sought unconvincingly to argue that he had succeeded in preventing a much more damaging boycott of British goods. Threats of such a boycott are received in this Embassy from time to time, but few actual examples have come to our notice.

8. In the Hollywood area it is reported that a certain amount of Zionist blackmail is going on. The names of film producers and others in the film world appear in extremist advertisements and it is certain that many of them only allow this to happen because they have been told that it will be the worse for them if they refuse. This principle no doubt extends to others whose names or media of publicity may be valuable, and similar reports have been received from New York.

9. The Anti-Zionist Jews have not been very active. The American Council for Judaism protested against the right of the Jewish Agency to represent all Jewish opinion before the Special Assembly, but was violently attacked by the Zionists for its pains. One of its leading members, Elmer Berger, came to the Embassy to enquire about the British attitude. He was evidently much concerned, as are many American Jews for various reasons, about the effect of Zionist activities upon U.S. sympathy towards the Jews, and he rather hoped that the U.S. delegation would put forward his organization's views. The Council is most anxious that the Jews in the United States should not be considered as a separate entity, but should be thought of as ordinary American citizens. He admitted that his organization had let their views go by default on a number of occasions and evidently realized that, though eminently respectable, they could not, owing to their small numbers (they claim 14,000 members) make any headway against Zionist pressure on the Administration.

10. The United Jewish Appeal has announced a target of \$170 million for its work this year, of which \$65 million is to come from New York. The main newspapers carry frequent advertisements which do not touch on political questions and the appeal was launched with a message from General Eisenhower. Henry Morgenthau Jr. has just announced the formation of a National Christian Committee to assist the appeal. This Committee will include high government officials, Army and Navy officers, college presidents, newspaper publishers and leading business and industrial executives. Among them are Mr. Winthrop Aldrich, Mr. Edward Stettinius Jr., Mr. LaGuardia, Mr. Nelson Rockefeller and Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt.

11. Zionists and the Administration

For the reasons mentioned in the introduction and probably also due to the passing of the November elections, Zionist pressure on the Administration decreased until the Special Assembly approached. The first signs of its recurrence coincided with the Congressional debates on the bill to aid Greece and Turkey, when certain pro-Zionist senators demanded that the taking over of British commitments in those countries should be linked with the question of British policy in Palestine and asked why some of the 100,000 British troops in Palestine should not be transferred to Greece. This was no doubt the result of instructions sent to local Zionist Emergency Committees by the American Zionist Emergency Council on the 13th March. These stated that the failure of the U.S. Government to make progress on the Palestine issue was largely due to their habit of treating it as an isolated problem, wholly separate from the rest of Anglo-American relations and from other Near Eastern questions. Realization of this mistake explained British obstinacy. While U.S. aid to Greece and Turkey was intended to secure international stability, the problems of the Near East were inter-related and it was not reasonable, these instructions said, that the U.S. Government should be asked to take a hand in stabilizing the situation in one part of the

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area while being compelled to tolerate a situation in another which it regarded as very unsatisfactory. In view of Britain's increasing dependence on U.S. financial aid, it was no exaggeration to say that America was helping to finance the vast military establishment in Palestine and the military repression of its population. If the U.S. Government were to link the two problems, the British might prove more amenable. The local Emergency Committees were therefore asked to press these views on members of Congress, local newspapers and columnists and wireless commentators.

12. With the summoning of the Special Assembly Zionist pressure on the Administration increased greatly. The Zionist Organization of America in its paper "The New Palestine" announced a concerted drive in the United States to bring American public opinion to bear on the U.S. Government in support of the Zionist cause. Their two desiderata were:

- (1) that the Jewish Agency should obtain representation without a vote in the Special Assembly to combat Arab statements, and
  - (2) that the U.S. Government should declare its attitude forthwith.

The State Department shared the view of H.M.G. that the Assembly should limit itself to questions of procedure, but, as things developed, they took the attitude that the Zionists should be represented if the Arabs continued to speak on the substance of the question and if a number of other states were in favour of their being heard. The State Department therefore fell in with the eventual compromise that the Jewish Agency should appear before the Political Committee of the Assembly. The State Department admitted that Zionist pressure for the second desideratum was very great and, while extremely unwilling to state their attitude to the problem before the proposed Committee had made its report in September, they would go no further than to say that they hoped to be able to maintain this position. They were in fact fortunately able to do so, but they are still under heavy pressure.

13. Representations to the State Department by this Embassy concerning all forms of American aid for illegal immigration and terrorism have continued and have been backed by oral representations at all levels. After eleven months no written reply had been received and all that could be extracted was an expression of regret that no legal means were open to the U.S. Government to prevent such activities. It has even been indicated that the withdrawal of tax exemption facilities would stir up more trouble than it would be worth. It was quite evident that the State Department did not dare to use their influence, even though the whole question was coming to the United Nations, and the excuse was sometimes made that H.M.G. would be unwise to jeopardize the more important moves which

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were being made to assist them in carrying their general economic and political burdens. In view of the state of American opinion as a whole on the Palestine question which is referred to below, it is difficult to believe that the results would be so disastrous, but, as at the time of the American loan to Britain, it is possible that in a close fight in Congress some damage might be done by Zionist supporters. The last incitement to violence in an open letter to the terrorists from Ben Hecht stirred even the State Department, and it may at last be productive of some public condemnation. An interim reply from them to a protest from this Embassy indicated that a decision would be taken shortly. The U.S. Government are not likely to meet strong opposition, if they wish to condemn incitement to violence, but an official condemnation of U.S. aid for illegal immigration will be very strongly opposed by U.S. Zionists.

14. The Zionists and Britain

Abuse of Britain continues. Although its volume has decreased during recent months, the execution of the terrorists brought it into full flow again. This produced a short-lived outburst among the extremists, in which the phrase "legal murder" was freely used, and provoked a number of threats of violence to Consulates, as well as a demonstration by the extremist body "Brith Trumpeldor" in H.M. Consulate-General at New York. The volume of correspondence received was not however very great. The Gruner incident was in fact the only one which made much impact. Earlier letters appealed for the commutation of the sentences upon terrorists and some publicity was given to the departure of Gruner's sister, who went to Palestine in an attempt to persuade him to appeal to the Privy Council. Memorial services for Gruner were held by the United Zionists-Revisionists on her return. Newspaper advertisements have already been referred to, as has the greater activity recently shown in the fitting out of illegal immigrant ships. Considerable pains are taken to prevent the leakage of information about this and the shipping companies involved often deny any knowledge of these activities when questioned by newspaper reporters.

15. Any story detrimental to Britain is widely believed and frequent doubts have been expressed in Zionist speeches and publications as to the sincerity of Britain's intentions in referring the Palestine problem to the United Nations. These doubts were strengthened by a New York Times report from London that Britain intended to cling to the Mandate and to turn down any U.N. recommendations of which she disapproved. From the local point of view it has been unfortunate that little could be done to combat this misrepresentation of H.M.G.'s position, but wider considerations dictated the decision to proceed cautiously at this stage. Another series of articles by I.F. Stone appeared in the newspaper "P.M." dealing with his recent visit to Palestine. There was much in them about the alleged ill treatment of illegal immigrants and the achievements of the Jewish settlers, but they were gossipy and emotional. The success of his previous series of articles is said to have persuaded the editors to send him on his recent trip, but his readers would mostly

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be numbered among the already converted. In conversation he expressed admiration for the forbearance of British troops, a feeling which, in spite of his strong views about British policy, he insisted was genuine. It was suggested to him that he might have written a little more about that.

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16. United States Opinion

To judge by the lack of comment on Zionist affairs, the U.S. public at large remains on the whole indifferent to the question of Palestine. It was excited for a few days about the Secretary of State's remarks concerning President Truman's support for the immigration of 100,000 Jews into Palestine, but even then many newspapers, upon reflection, concluded that the accusation had substance and that the U.S. was in no position to criticise while refusing to share the burden. Reports from Consulates throughout the United States have indicated that anti-Semitism is on the increase. They also bear out the conclusion reached in the last report that the great mass of people is not interested in the Palestine problem. This indifference remains strongest in the great central section of the United States, but even on the west coast hostility to the Jews is increasing. There is considerable Jewish anti-Zionism (as usual among the wealthier Jews) and there is also increased understanding of the British position. These people are not vocal, partly because of the blackmail activities already referred to, partly because they do not wish to be put in the position of criticising their own government, and partly because they feel, as well established United States citizens, no call to intervene. In the Middle West there is some support by non-Jewish Americans for the Zionist cause because they do not want more Jews in the United States. In the South the interest is very small - there was, for example, no editorial on the subject in New Orleans newspapers over a period of 18 months.

17. Support for the above views is afforded by an interesting series of polls carried out by the National Opinion Research Council of Denver University and by the Gallup organization. According to the former, in May 1946 45% of the people polled knew that Great Britain administered Palestine, as against 32% in December 1944. As many as 46% at the later date did not know who administered the country, or thought that Palestine was independent. Only 28% had heard of the Anglo-American Committee of Enquiry's report and 12% only approved of it. Some 50%, according to Gallup, had followed generally the discussion about letting Jews into Palestine and the majority of these were in favour of it. 61% thought that the United States should help in arranging for the admittance of the 100,000 Jews, but the same percentage was opposed to U.S. intervention to maintain order. 72% thought that the United Nations should handle the problem. On the wider question of whether the United States should admit some displaced persons, only 23% were in favour but 50% were ready to do so if other countries agreed to do the same. When assessing the strength of anti-Semitism it is interesting to recall that in a poll conducted in September 1944

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to determine how many Americans were in favour of admitting to the United States a limited number of foreigners of certain nationalities, the English led with 68% and were followed by Swedes, Russians, Chinese, Mexicans and Jews in that order. 46% were in favour of letting some Jews in, and 46% wished to stop them altogether. Only the Germans and the Japanese won less support.

18. On the question of anti-Semitism too it may be interesting to note the results of a survey just published by the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith covering the year 1946. The conclusion reached was that, although there was some evidence of systematic co-operation among a number of ultra-nationalist bodies, organised anti-Semitism had generally declined throughout the United States. At the same time there was an increase in discrimination against Jews in employment and housing in the Middle West, and anti-Semitism continued to be prevalent in the South. The impression given was that more subtle forms of anti-Semitism had grown, by which is meant the increase of anti-Semitic feeling generally, much as has been recorded by many of the British Consulates in the country. In the absence of organized groups to which attention could be drawn, it is not possible to pin this down by any more concrete phrase than the "more subtle forms" to which the B'nai B'rith report refers.

29. The press is inevitably more aware of the Palestine problem than the man in the street. But even there the amount of space devoted to the problem was, until the Special Assembly, not large, and the volume of comment was smaller still. This in itself may be taken as some indication of the state of U.S. opinion. The left wing press and despatches from U.S. correspondents in Palestine have been almost invariably hostile to Britain. This section of opinion has made use of material contained in Koestler's "Thieves in the Night" and has more recently eagerly quoted "Behind the Silken Curtain in Palestine" by Bartley Crum, an American member of the Anglo-American Committee of Enquiry. This book makes great play with British imperialist motives and the alleged double dealing of some State Department officials. It is having a fairly good sale. In the weekly list of the sixteen most popular general books which appears in the New York Times Book Review, it ranked 14th in its first appearance. It then rose to 8th place, disappeared altogether the following week, and reappeared once more in the 8th place. Its relative popularity is no doubt partly due to the "revelations" which it makes and partly due to its appearance on the eve of the Special Assembly.

20. The United Nations session was very fully reported, though without much comment. There was considerable sympathy in the press with Jewish claims for a hearing, especially after somewhat intemperate early speeches by the Arab delegates. The outcome of the session was received with reasonable satisfaction, except on the left, where the usual charges were made of British delays and evasions. The hope was generally expressed that great power politics would not play too large a part

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in the Special Committee's work, but a number of the more serious and conservative commentators and writers stressed the wider aspects of the problem and the probability that these must affect the attitude of many powers.

215 The Arab Office

There are few signs that the Arab Office is making much progress. It occasionally provides speakers for forums and it has a considerable amount of correspondence with individuals, but it fails altogether to reach a wider audience, whose knowledge of the Arab case can only be drawn from the fairly full accounts of Arab speeches in the United Nations Assembly. It is doubtful whether many will have taken the trouble to read even these. Musa Alami, the Director-General of the Arab Offices, has been spending some time in the United States and there is talk of setting up branches in Chicago and San Francisco, but the disagreement between him and the Mufti's group obviously breeds uncertainty as to the future of the Arab Offices which hampers their work and does not encourage their staff. The only incident of note was a search of the Washington Arab Office by the F.B.I. Responsibility for this was claimed by Representative Sabath (D., Chicago), an old enemy of theirs who last year accused them of being financed by the British Embassy. Members of the Arab Office firmly believed that it was a put up job. The State Department however insisted that it was merely a routine investigation of a foreign agency. Protests were made by Arab representatives in Washington, but nothing appears to have come of them.

## Conclusion

22. The atmosphere during the last six months has been quieter than that of the previous year because, as suggested in the Introduction, the main events happened elsewhere and the United Nations discussions put the whole matter in a wider setting. U.S. Zionists were extremely apprehensive about the United Nations because they feared that many states would court the Soviet Union, which was thought to favour the Arab cause. They were correspondingly heartened by Mr. Gromyko's statement that partition might be a possible solution - though in fact all he did was to sit on the fence - and this offset their disappointment that in spite of very great pressure the U.S. Government has so far refused to define its attitude.

23. The U.S. Government, for obvious reasons, did **not** like the idea of the problem coming to the United Nations and many Americans resented the fact that they were thereby being dragged into the dispute. But those who are friendly to Britain realize that an irritant in Anglo-American relations will be removed if the United Nations can produce, and secure acceptance for, sensible recommendations. Others hope that some contribution to the solution of the displaced persons problem will be made. Some of these last are genuinely concerned with the plight of the displaced persons, but many others hope that such a contribution may relieve

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the U.S. of the necessity of making her own.

24. It can be assumed with some certainty that the problem of the Soviet Union has played a large part in lessening American interest in the whole affair. The effect of this problem has been two-fold: first, it has in itself occupied a major part of American thinking on foreign affairs, and second, more and more people are coming to realize that it is important for the United States that Britain should continue to hold her position in the Middle East. This means that Britain's concern with the wider aspects of the Palestine question (strategy and oil) is beginning to be recognised as somewhat less discreditable than it had hitherto always been assumed to be. There is thus a direct relationship between U.S. opinion on the Soviet Union and U.S. opinion on British Middle Eastern policy. There was, as previously mentioned, surprisingly little reference to Palestine in the discussions on aid to Greece and Turkey, despite a few attempts to link the two questions. Indeed very little space in the Congressional Record has been taken up with Palestine over the whole period covered by this report. We are still told from time to time that British policy in Palestine constitutes a threat to Anglo-American relations, but this is even less true now than it was six months ago. It is an irritant but no more. Soviet policy and the work of the United Nations have between them introduced a new set of considerations. The first has brought a greater realization of the importance to the United States of a strong Britain and a greater understanding of Britain's difficulties, while the second has lessened pro-Zionist pressure by diffusing it. The U.S. Government will obviously have a difficult task in balancing the Administration's desire to help the Jews against its increasing interest in peace and security in the Middle East. No one yet knows what their eventual policy will be and it is evident that it is causing them great concern. But let it be said again that the great majority of Americans are indifferent to the whole question. They would prefer not to have displaced Jews in the United States and they do not want to be involved in maintaining peace in Palestine. Their interest in the Middle East will depend upon the future policy of the Soviet Union in the area and there, whatever the temporary disagreements, British and American interests are in the long run the same.

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World Committee for Palestine.  
 Encloses copy of letter from Mr. Knight  
 Consul New York giving an account of a  
 visit to the World Committee for Palestine.  
 Give list of members of Committee.

(Minutes.)

Goodwill no doubt, but combined  
 with the usual ignorance.

N. American Rep. No.

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25 JUN

Ref: 15/ 147

Dear Department,

We are sending for your information the enclosed copy of a letter from Mr. Wright of the British Consulate General New York, giving an account of a dinner of the World Committee for Palestine.

Yours ever,

*J.A.H.*  
CHANCERY

Eastern Department,  
Foreign Office,  
London, S.W.1.

BRITISH EMBASSY,  
WASHINGTON 8, D. C.

19th June 1947

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BRITISH CONSULATE-GENERAL,  
25 BROADWAY,  
NEW YORK 4. NEW YORK.

June 13th, 1947

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Dear Tom:

Your letter 15/-/47 of May 29th, regarding the World Committee for Palestine. I was detailed off to attend the dinner as representative of the Consul-General, and I think you might like to know what happened.

The idea of a World Committee for Palestine was, so its Chairman Sir Ellsworth Flavell explained, first conceived in 1945 in the minds of himself, Dean Le Sourd and Mr. Mowat, with whom Sir William Deedes became early associated. Now the Committee was representative of Christian Pro-Palestine organisations in thirty countries. Official representatives of 26 countries were present at the dinner, including those of the U.S.S.R. and all the British Dominions, (with the exception of New Zealand); the latter followed our example of sending junior members of their staffs in New York.

The objects of the World Committee for Palestine, as listed in the programme of the evening, are as follows:-

1. To coordinate the activities of the various national Pro-Palestine Committees, supporting the Jewish National Homeland and Commonwealth in Palestine.
2. To plan for a more effective expression of the aroused conscience of Christendom in its responsibility for the establishment of Jewish security.
3. To further the awakening of men's minds to the true tragic plight of the destitute and still persecuted Jews of Europe.
4. To promote an intelligent, articulate concern among the nations of the world that Palestine become legally and in fact the Jewish National Homeland.
5. To support the Zionist objectives to make Palestine a democratic Jewish Commonwealth as an indispensable factor in the solution of the world Jewish problem, the extension of democracy, and the establishment of permanent peace.
6. To foster an interchange of ideas, literature, speakers and programs among the Pro-Palestine Committees for the attainment of greater unity and more effective procedures of education.

Senator Roebuck, former Attorney General for the Province of Ontario, led off with the first speech of the evening. The theme he developed was the analogy between Palestine's present position, and Canada's past history. Both countries, he said, were dominated by a Government in Whitehall, both countries contained two communities with different languages, background and customs. In Canada, they had been able to work out a solution by peaceful means. He was convinced that in Palestine the Arabs and Jews would have no less success, when Time had exerted its healing influence. Just as Canada had left Lower-Canada to the French-speaking community and Upper-Canada to the English-speaking community, divided by the Ottawa River, so he suggested the problem of Palestine could best be solved by allotting Eastern Palestine to the Arabs, and

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Western Palestine to the Jews, the two territories to be divided by the River Jordan. He further suggested that the name for the Western Province might be Zion, and for the Eastern Province Transjordan. Although the Senator at one time looked as though he was going to make an out and out denunciation of British Imperialism as applied to Canada, he was in fact very moderate in his rather naive exposition of the foundation of the Dominion, and later in his speech bent over backwards to emphasise that British statesmanship was chiefly responsible for the peaceful achievement of Canadian Independence.

Dr. Lowdermilk, who was next on the list, took as his theme "Population, food and land". He developed the fable of Cain the shepherd killing Abel the farmer, and expounded the thesis that what the Jews were now doing in Palestine was the development of the farm land laid waste by the shepherds; he predicted, on the lines of his book, "Palestine, Land of Promise", that the skill and industry of Jewish farmers would enable Palestine to support a population sufficient to enable every Jew in Europe to settle there.

The last main speaker of the evening was the Very Reverend Dr. Evans, who gave a very muddle-headed exposition of the legal position of the Mandate. Dr. Evans has apparently taught the Mandate for the past fifteen years; it is to be hoped that he has not left his pupils as confused on the subject as he evidently did his audience of June 11th. One thing he did make clear, and that was the belief he shared with Senator Roebuck, that the present State of Transjordan represented the Arab share of Palestine, what now is called Palestine being the rightful heritage of the Jews.

The avowed purpose of the World Committee for Palestine is to arouse the Christian conscience to the plight of the Jews throughout the world, and to publicise the latter's achievements in Palestine to date. All the members of the Committee are Christian, and although they are avowedly pro-Palestine and pro-Zionist, there was never any suggestion at any time during the proceedings that their Zionist sympathies caused them to nourish any great hatred of Britain. All speakers emphasised that they deplored the activities of the Irgun and Stern Gang, and disassociated themselves from Ben Hecht's American League for a Free Palestine. Terror was both morally wrong and politically ineffective. At no time during the evening was anything said to which an official representative of H.M. Government could take offence, although on nearly every point he might be in complete disagreement with what was being said. In fact, Mr. Mowat, who has the title of Assistant to the Chairman, but who is obviously the organising genius behind the Committee, went out of his way when dinner was over, to wring me violently by the hand and say that he hoped I had not gained the impression from the speeches that there was any trace of anti-British sentiment in the collective bosom of the World Committee. He asserted, further, that on every occasion he was in the habit of stressing the fact that without Britain the Jews in Palestine could not have achieved as much as they have done.

I left with the impression that the membership of the Committee, at least insofar as their sentiments were expressed by the speakers of the evening, were intellectually honest. They seemed sincerely to believe in pacific Zionism, but did not allow their emotions and prejudices to run away with them. They were, in fact, people whose opinions one could respect, even though one disagreed entirely with their point of view.

I enclose copies of the evening's programme.

T. E. Bromley, Esquire,  
The Chancery,  
British Embassy,  
WASHINGTON D.C.

Yours ever,

Jan.

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*86*  
*Dinner*

AND

*Visit to Palestine Exhibition*

UNDER AUSPICES OF THE

**WORLD COMMITTEE FOR PALESTINE**

AND WITH THE COOPERATION OF THE

**PALESTINE FOUNDATION FUND**

*Dinner at — MUSIC ROOM, HOTEL BILTMORE*

*Exhibition at — MUSEUM OF SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY, R.C.A. BUILDING*

JUNE 11, 1947

COPYRIGHT OF THE PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, LONDON

Reference:-

**FO**

371  
61756

85.

## The Purposes of the WORLD COMMITTEE for PALESTINE

1. To coordinate the activities of the various national Pro-Palestine Committees, supporting the Jewish National Homeland and Commonwealth in Palestine.
2. To plan for a more effective expression of the aroused conscience of Christendom to its responsibility for the establishment of Jewish security.
3. To further the awakening of men's minds to the true tragic plight of the destitute and still persecuted Jews of Europe.
4. To promote an intelligent, articulate concern among the nations of the world that Palestine become legally and in fact the Jewish National Homeland.
5. To support the Zionist objectives to make Palestine a democratic Jewish Commonwealth as an indispensable factor in the solution of the world Jewish problem, the extension of democracy, and the establishment of permanent peace.
6. To foster an interchange of ideas, literature, speakers and programs among the Pro-Palestine Committees for the attainment of greater unity and more effective procedures of education.

*Adopted at First World Conference,  
Washington, D. C., November 1-2, 1945*

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1	2	3	4	5	6	Reference:-
1	1	1	1	1	1	

FO 371 61756

# Program

88

**Toastmaster** SIR ELLSWORTH FLAVELLE, BART.  
*Chairman, World Committee for Palestine*

**Invocation** DR. CARL HERMANN VOSS  
*American Representative, Executive Council, World Committee for Palestine*

**Addresses** DEAN HOWARD M. LE SOURD  
*Secretary-Treasurer, World Committee for Palestine*

HON. ARTHUR WENTWORTH ROEBUCK, K.C.  
*Senator, Canada*

DR. WALTER CLAY LOWDERMILK  
*United States Department of Agriculture*

VERY REV. DR. KENNETH C. EVANS  
*Dean, Christ Church Cathedral, Montreal, Canada*

HERBERT A. MOWAT  
*Assistant to Chairman, World Committee for Palestine*

CHARLES REES  
*Chairman, Administrative Committee, Palestine Foundation Fund*

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Reference:-

FO 371 61756

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## WORLD COMMITTEE FOR PALESTINE

### OFFICERS

*Chairman*

SIR ELLSWORTH FLAVELLE  
Toronto, Canada

*Asst. to the Chairman*  
HERBERT A. MOWAT

*Vice-Chairmen*

DR. GABRIEL GONZALEZ VIDELA  
Santiago, Chile

DR. ANTONIO CASTRO LEAL  
Mexico City, Mexico

PROFESSOR WILLIAM E. RAPPARD  
Geneva, Switzerland

MRS. ORDE WINGATE  
Aberdeenshire, Scotland

SENATOR ROBERT F. WAGNER  
Washington, D. C.

*Secretary-Treasurer*  
DEAN HOWARD M. LELOUD

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DR. ARTURO CAPDEVILA  
DR. TOMAS AMADEO  
DR. LEANDRO BENITEZ PIRIZ

**Australia**

RT. REV. C. VENN PILCHER

**Bolivia**

DR. ANICETO SOLARES  
DR. VICENTE DONOSO TORRES

**Brazil**

DR. I. AZEVEDO DE AMARAL

**Canada**

SIR ELLSWORTH FLAVELLE

**Chile**

SEN. HUMBERTO ALVAREZ SUAREZ

**Colombia**

MAESTRO B. SANIN CANO

**Costa Rica**

PROF. J. J. GARCIA MONGE

**Cuba**

DR. GUSTAVO GUTIERREZ

**Denmark**

KONTORCHEF EIVIND SIVERTSEN

**Dutch Guiana**

JUDGE K. J. VAN ERPECUM

**Ecuador**

SR. J. R. BUSTAMANTE

**El Salvador**

DR. RUBEN DIMAS

**France**

M. JUSTIN GODART

**Guatemala**

SR. JOSE CASTANEDA

**Honduras**

DR. LUIS LANDA

**Mexico**

DR. A. F. RAMIREZ

**New Zealand**

MAYOR J. A. C. ALLUM

**Nicaragua**

DR. LEANDRO ARGUELLO

DR. MODESTO ARMICO

**Norway**

MR. FAYE HANSEN

**Panama**

DR. EDUARDO MORGAN

**Paraguay**

DR. JUAN BOGGINO

**Peru**

DR. JOSE GALVEZ

**Portugal**

DR. ANTONIO SERGIO

**Sweden**

DR. INNAN IRENE RICHNAU

**Union of South Africa**

SENATOR E. H. BROOKES

**United Kingdom**

SIR WYNDHAM DEEDES

**United States**

SENATOR OWEN BREWSTER

SENATOR JAMES M. MEAD

REV. DR. DANIEL A. POLING

DR. CARL HERMANN VOSS

**Uruguay**

DR. C. SABAT ERCASTY

**Venezuela**

DON JOSE NUSETI SARDI

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Reference:-

FO 371

61756

142

1947

E

PALESTINE

E 5611 90

27 JUN

Registry  
Number } E 5611/32/31.

TELEGRAM FROM

No. 11 Yeruha  
Dated Addis Ababa.  
Received in Registry } 31/4.  
26 June  
27 -

Visa for wife of Dr. GERT JACOBSON.

Refer Oddin tel 275 (E 4424/32/31) State D.  
wife works or working with U.N.R.R.A. has applied  
for short visa for U.K. on behalf of her husband  
not present in Palestine. Info stated her husband  
sent passport to us as he was having difficulty  
in obtaining visa in Palestine. Visa was rejected

Last Paper.

55-89

References.

(Print.)

(How disposed of.)

8. Fitzgerald, P.O.  
Leager, M.I.S.  
~~Blantyre~~ W.O.  
✓ Teme. 30  
Del, addis Ababa.  
262.  
Teme 28.

8. as above. teme 30

(Action completed.)

Fitzgerald

(Index)

M.I.S.

Next Paper.

E 566/

30471 X.O.P

(Minutes.)

Palestine Telegram no. 1154 in E 4492 containing  
the latest information from Palestine about  
Dr. Gert Jacobson. I have spoken to C.O.  
and M.I.S. about this and both agree  
that he should not be granted a visa  
otherwise than in Palestine. I suggest that we  
might let Addis Ababa know that we  
approve High Commissioner for Palestine will  
presumably take any further action that may  
be required.

I submit draft telegram accordingly.

Copies to:

C.O. (Mr. Fitzgerald)  
M.I.S. (Mr. Leager)  
W.O. (M.O.4) Major Blantyre

*John*  
(S.E.CABLE)  
27/6

D. S. Bent  
June 27

223.28/6

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Reference: FO 371 61756



[The text of this telegram must first be paraphrased if communicated to persons outside British Government service or if transmitted in a cypher system other than O.T.P.]

## Cypher

DEPARTMENTAL No. 2

FROM ADDIS ABABA TO FOREIGN OFFICE

Mr. Farquhar D. 10.20 a.m. 26th June, 1947  
No. 344 R. 2.35 p.m. 26th June, 1947  
26th June, 1947

**Repeated to Paris**

Repeated to Paris No. 8,  
B.M.A. Asmara No. 111  
Jerusalem No. 20  
Cairo (for SIME) No. 98,  
Jibuti No. 30

u u u u u

**IMMEDIATE**

SECRET

My telegram No. 275 of May 23rd.

Dr. Gert Jacobsehn's wife who is working with U.N.R.R.A. here has applied for short visa for United Kingdom on behalf of her husband at present in Palestine.

2. Wife states that passport is in her possession and that her husband sent it to her as he is having difficulty in obtaining visa in Palestine. This struck me as suspicious and visa was refused.

Registry  
No. E 5611/32/31  
J.E.C.

Draft.

ADDIS ABABA

Telegram.

No. 262

Date June 28<sup>th</sup>

EN CLAIR

Referred to:

High Commissioner  
JERUSALEM

MS. ---

JB June 27

OUT FILE

92

Despatched 7.9.11 M.

You telegram no. 344 [of 26<sup>th</sup> June] visa for Dr. JACOB SOHN  
I approve your action.

H.B. 27/6

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1					

Reference:- FO 371 61756

*1*

OUT FILE 93

E 5611/32/31

En Clair

DIPLOMATIC MAIL NO.1

FROM FOREIGN OFFICE TO LONDON AIRPORT

No. 262 D. 7.09 a.m. 28th June, 1. 47

28th June, 1947

Repeated to High Commissioner Jerusalem No..

.....

Your telegram No. 544 [of 26th June] visa  
for Dr. Jacobsohn.

I approve your action.

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1	2	3	4	5	6
1				2	

Reference:- F.O. 371 61756

143

1947

E

E 5661 0/4

30 JUN

PALESTINE

Registry  
Number } E 5661/32/31.

TELEGRAM FROM

No. Consul General

Dated Tel Aviv.

Received in Registry } 29.

27 April

30

Last Paper.

5611

References.

(Print.)

(How disposed of.)

8. Fitzgerald, G.O.  
 Deager, M.I.S.  
 Sharlin, W.O.  
 ✓ July, 1

(Action completed.)

G.O./Y

(Index.)

10/6/4

Next Paper.

E 5690

30171 F.O.P

Egyptian Jewish Terrorists.  
 After Gibali at 28 (E 5414/32/31)  
 their appeal failed and recent today  
 upheld sentence of four months  
 imprisonment imposed on April 19.

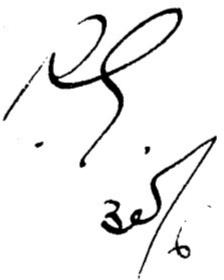
(Minutes.)

This is satisfactory and gives us a  
 breathing space in which to continue  
 pressure for their reprieve.

Copies: C.G.  
 M.I.S. } usual names  
 W.O. }


 (I.S.E.C.A.B.L.A.)

30/6



30/6

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Reference: FO 371

61756

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1				2	

E 5661

45

Cypher/OTP

DEPARTMENTAL No. 1

30 JUN

FROM JIBUTI TO FOREIGN OFFICE

His Majesty's Consul General  
No. 29 D. 5. 00 p.m. 27th June, 1947.  
27th June, 1947. R. 10. 10 a.m. 28th June, 1947.

2 2 2 2

IMMEDIATE

SECRET

Foreign Office please pass to Paris, Jerusalem,  
Asmara and Addis Ababa as my telegrams Nos. 14, 6, 16  
and 30 respectively.

My telegram no. 28 of June 20th.

Escaped Jewish terrorists at Jibuti.

2. Appeal failed and court today upheld sentence  
of four months imprisonment imposed on April 19th.

[Repeated to Paris, Asmara and Addis Ababa by  
Foreign Office.]

[Copies sent to Telegraph Section Colonial Office  
for repetition to Jerrusalem.]

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Reference:-

FO

371

61756

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Reference:-

FO 371 61756

144

1947

E

PALESTINE

E . 5690 196

سالن

*Registry  
Number*

**FROM**

No.

*Dated*  
*Receiv*  
*in Reg*

Received in Registry } 25 June  
1 July.

Last Paper.

(-661

## References.

(Print)

*(How disposed of.)*

(Minutes.)

Speech by Mr. James J. McClelland.

Broadwick extract from letter from C. J.  
Detroit about speech by Dr. MacDonald,  
which praised achievement of peace in  
Italy last and blamed St. M. G. for  
its "backward policies."

H-3. 1/7

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2					

Reference:- FO 371 61756

(Action completed.)

Sept 15/9

(Index.)

aff.  
10/6/48

Next Paper.

L5742

F. 5690  
BRITISH EMBASSY,  
WASHINGTON 8, D. C.  
25th June 1947

E 97

Ref: 200/275/47

JUL

Dear Department,

We send for your information the following extract from a letter to our Reports Division from the Consulate-General at Detroit about a speech given in Youngstown by Dr. James G. McDonald:

"In Youngstown, Dr. James G. McDonald, member of the Anglo-American Palestine Inquiry Commission, spoke to more than 300 Jews and told them of the achievements of their race in creating farmlands and building settlements in the Holy Land. He blamed the British Government for its "backward policies" and accused it of holding up completing of a water pipeline which would benefit both Arabs and Jews. He said that compared with Palestine, Germany was a free country today, and blamed the British for not carrying out the recommendations of the Palestine Inquiry Commission a year ago. He declared that during his recent visit to the Holy Land he was virtually interned 'because of the continuing curfews which keep everyone off the streets after 6 p.m.'".

Yours ever,

*J.C.H.*  
CHANCERY

Eastern Department,  
Foreign Office,  
London, S.W.1.

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Reference:-

FO 371 61756

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	2				

145

E

E 5719 96

PALESTINE

2 JUL

Registry  
Number E 5742/32/31

FROM Mr. Teicher.

No. 1000000.

Dated 25 July.  
Received in Registry 25 July  
2 Jul.

Most of R.F.Y. about  
would assist at Elizabeth latvian  
or R.F.Y. about but she helped Trotter  
and I have no Jewish gentlemen  
from French Press being right to  
affiliates from Arab d'Hay in situation  
of R.F.Y. with regard to illegal immigration etc.

Last Paper.

5690.

(Minutes.)

References.

ATTN:

(Print.)

(How disposed of.)

8/ P.D.  
 ✓ Teicher 8  
 8) M.S. (Mr. Seager)  
 (Russian letter translation,  
 or deposit etc.)  
 24 July.

H.B. 27  
17

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1				2	

Reference:- FO 371 61756

Please send Russian letter and  
translation to M.I.5., together with  
copy of despatch within

H.B. 19/7

(Action completed.)	(Index)
G. M. W. /	10/6/38

Next Paper.

5878



E 5742

British Embassy,

Paris.

My dear Gable, 2 501

25th June, 1947.

The arrest at the Belgian frontier on 3rd June of Mademoiselle Elisabeth Latzarus or Betty Knout has been given considerable prominence in the French press. The articles appearing in papers of various political complexions are extremely sympathetic towards her. Some describe her as a child, all as a heroine of the resistance, her exploits in which are recounted in detail. If the extradition of this French heroine was to be demanded of Belgium, then, they claimed it was up to France to take this action in order to save her from the fate that would await her in the United Kingdom. Later articles report that France has in fact officially requested her extradition.

Perhaps the most poisonous comment is that appearing in the Socialist "Populaire" of 14th June, which, after explaining that the sympathy of this warm hearted girl went out to the Jewish victims of Nazi persecution who were still, months after their supposed liberation, languishing in camps in Germany "parce que le seul pays où ces juifs déracinés de partout désiraient se rendre c'était la Palestine, et que ce pays leur était interdit", goes on to say: "S'il y a des faits précis à reprocher à Betty Knout, et que ces faits tombent sous le coup de la loi française, qu'on la juge en France. Il serait inadmissible, et la France ne saurait tolérer, que Betty Knout, héroïne de la résistance, soit livrée administrativement aux bourreaux de Dov Gruner."

The Communist "Humanité" of 17th June carries a short factual statement. On the other hand the near-Communist "Franc Tireur" of 15th June says that the legal advisers of the prisoner will do their utmost to prevent her extradition to the United Kingdom "Car de l'autre côté guettent les bourreaux de Dov Gruner. Me. Blumel pense obtenir le retour en France de cette héroïne de vingt et un ans qui figure une page glorieuse de notre histoire." Again in its issue of 17th June this paper, after saying that police have been making enquiries in several Jewish buildings in Paris, adds: "Espérons que Scotland Yard ne dirige pas l'orchestre..."

The M.R.P. "Aube" of 15th June has a factual but sympathetic article stressing the heroism of the girl's role in the resistance.

The following extracts from an account in the 15th June issue of the Centre paper "Parisien Libéré" of a conversation between their correspondent and Mademoiselle Knout's legal adviser, Maitre Blumel who was Leon Blum's chef de cabinet are significant: "J'ai (that is Me. Blumel) déjà pris contact avec Me. Carton de Wiart, mon confrère de Bruxelles. Tout ce que Betty risque au regard de la législation belge, c'est un mois ou un an de prison pour importation d'explosifs. D'autre part il existe une loi qui empêche l'extradition pour motifs politiques; nous en ferons état. Enfin, il ne faut tout de

même /

J. E. Cable, Esq.,

Foreign Office. S.W.1.



-2-

21

même pas oublier que Betty est Française, qu'elle a la croix de guerre. C'est pourquoi le gouvernement français pourrait, à mon avis, demander lui aussi son extradition.

Mais pour quels motifs?

Me. Blumel sourit:

Pour des peccadilles qu'elle aurait pu commettre ici. On ne sait jamais..."

A further article in the paper's issue of 17th June describes in gushing, sentimental terms their correspondent's visit to the prison at Mons.

The sensational evening paper "France Soir", which is of little political significance, under the headline "Elisabeth 'La Cléopâtre' de l'Irgoun n'est que demi-juive: Sa mère, la belle Ariane, héroïne de la Résistance, tuée par les miliciens, s'était convertie au judaïsme pour lutter avec les opprimés" states on 24th June: "Une petite jeune fille, après avoir mobilisé les as de Scotland Yard et les meilleurs agents de l'Intelligence Service, déchaîne contre elle la presse britannique..... Héroïne de la lutte clandestine des sionistes contre l'Angleterre, après avoir été comme sa mère, morte au combat, une héroïne de la lutte clandestine des Français contre l'envahisseur, Betty Knout sera-t-elle livrée aux tribunaux britanniques? Comme Dov Gruner sera-t-elle pendue?" adds that "Bon sang ne saurait mentir" for her mother too was a heroic fighter: "Pendant l'occupation, n'allait-elle pas faire circoncire son fils Joseph - appelé ainsi, déjà en mémoire de Ben Joseph, pendu par les Anglais - "pour qu'il n'oublie jamais son devoir"?"

It does not occur to any of these admirable organs that this poor persecuted little girl may in cold blood have contemplated the murder and crippling not only of men responsible for the formulation of the diabolic principles of perfidious Albion but also of similar little girls.

We felt that you should be aware of the hostile bias against us in these press comments. This will also give you some idea of the difficulties which face the Quai d'Orsay in their attempts in such a general atmosphere to put through the measures for which we continue to press them in connection with illegal immigration to Palestine and a matter such as the refoulement to Eritrea of the terrorists in Jibuti.

Yours ever,  
J. H. Mansley.

G.A. Crossley.

10, DOWNING STREET, S.W.1

PRIVATE SECRETARY

Foreign Office



The attached communication addressed to the Prime Minister is transmitted to you to be dealt with in whatever manner is considered appropriate by the Department concerned. It refers to previous correspondence which was forwarded to you on.....

1. No acknowledgment has been sent from here.
2. A plain acknowledgment has been sent from here, adding that the communication has been forwarded to your Department.
3. A copy of the acknowledgment which has been sent from here is attached.

Date 10 July, 1947

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1	2	3	4	5	6	Reference:-
1				2		FO 371 61756

## Reference.....

### Translation from Russian

Letter bombs E5742 72 71

Elizabeth Knut and David Knut (France)

David Knut, a Jewish poet visited Palestine either in 38 or in 39.... And on his return published an article in the emigré paper "Latest News" in Paris, in which he appealed for funds for "Jabotinsk" to be used for the "release from tyrant usurpers" and called to arms. He called upon his co-religionists in Palestine and Sports Organizations to remind them of and demand the execution of the Balfour promises (?) - this to be done at the appropriate hour with arms in hands.....

Any honest emigrant in Paris, be he Jew or Gentile, will confirm to you, Statesmen of beautiful England, that this fanatic, David Knut (Emanating from a small village in Bessarabia) wrote with hatred and addressed our circles and said that terror alone was the only course.

He is a good Jewish-Russian poet, but a fanatic with a very limited outlook, a Jewish politician.

There is no doubt that he (together with two other less important persons) heads the Palestine terrorist murderers in Paris.

Being a coward by nature he gave instructions to his step-daughter "Betty" - Elizabeth Knut, but he acts in the name of the Palestine terrorists, but very cautiously,

for /

(117) Wt12861/1551  
2,500,000 5/41 JC&SLtd  
Gp 736/210  
**(REGIMITE)**

103

for himself.....

The tragi-comedy of it is that he, David Knut is going to Belgium to intercede for the innocent "fool" Betty.

The most profitable thing to do would be to search Knut's premises, but for a week previously he should be watched by detectives in order to ascertain where this "quiet terrorist in white gloves" goes and whom he meets and likewise search their premises.

Knut has collaborators in Italy.

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Reference:-

FO 37.1

61756

36

КОНВЕРТЫ с ПОРОХОМ

ЕЛИЗАВЕТА КНУТ и ДОВИД КНУТ (ФРАНЦИЯ)

Довид Кнут, еврейский Поэт сб'езжал Палестину не то в 38, не то в 39 году... А когда вернулся, то помещал в эмигрантской газете "Последние Новости", в Париже фельетончики с призывом 1) жертвовать в фонд "ЖАБОТИНСКИХ"-на предмет "ОСВОБОЖДЕНИЯ ОТ ЗУРПАТОРОВТИРАНОВ", и призывал "К ОРУЖИЮ".... Восхвалял своих единоверцев в Палестине, "СПОРТИВНЫЕ ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ" что сумеют в должный час с оружием в руках напоминать-потребовать исполнения "КЛЯТВЫ" (?) Бальфура.....

Любой честный эмигрант Парижа,- христианин, или еврей подтверждают ВАМ, ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЕ МУЖИ ПРЕКРАСНОЙ АНГЛИИ, что этот фанатик ДОВИД КНУТ (из какого то местечка Бессарабии), - с какой ненавистью писал он, в кружках наших выступал, и как он "ОДИН ЛИШЬ ТЕРРОР" ЕДИНЫМ МУДРЫМ СРЕДСТВОМ ПРОПОВЕДЫВАЛ!!!

Он хороший русско-еврейский поэт, но фанатик, и весьма ограниченный узкопровинциальный... политик-еврей.

И ни малейшему сомнению не подлежит, - он (и еще двое но менее значительных), -главным образом он ДОВИД КНУТ и возглавляет в Париже ПАЛЕСТИНСКИХ ТЕРРОРИСТОВ-УБИЦ.

Но по натуре - трус, давал имение он поручение своей падчерице ""БЕТТИ", - ЕЛИЗАВЕТЕ КНУТ: он и действует от имени палестинских террористиков, но... весьма осторожно... для самого себя...

И самое коми-трагическое, он ДОВИД КНУТ собирается в Бельгию (конечно) -тать за ...безвинную "дурочку" "БЕТТИ???"!

Но всего полезнее было бы-обиск у самого Кнута учинить---- но заранее ДЕТЕКТИВУ поручить - проследить с недели где этот ТИХИЙ ТЕРРОРИСТ В БЕЛЫХ ПЕРЧАТКАХ"-бывает, встречаетс... и у них же также обыск -учинить.

От имени Кнута работает и в ИТАЛИИ

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Reference:-

FO 371 61756

146

E

E 5038

## PALESTINE

*Registry  
Number*

**FROM**

No.

Dated  
Received }  
in Registry } 1 July  
A. -

French Bridge.  
at Colmar, and left with a company of  
men of several countries, were volunteered and  
the majority of the French fought against  
the Germans at the bridge. A. J. French,  
had reported for duty 1 June 1944 and 26 Nov  
1943, and was originally from Colchester.

## Last Paper.

(Minutes.)

H.B. 87

---

## References.

(Print)

*(How disposed of.)*

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Reference:- EO 371 61756

(Action completed.)

(Index.)

(Action completed.)

## Next Paper.

ms 44

EASTERN

E

100

Parliamentary Question

- \* 8. Mr. Edelman.—To ask the Secretary of State for the Colonies, what percentage of the Jews of the Jewish Brigade were volunteers and what percentage conscripts; when was a request first made by Jews to form a fighting brigade and when was permission given; and what comparison the enlistment of Palestinian Jews in His Majesty's forces during the war bears with that of His Majesty's other subjects. [Wednesday  
~~25th June.~~] TUESDAY 1<sup>st</sup> JULY

Laury W.

F.O. ARE NOT ASKED TO ADVISE

E 5838

1130/4.

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Reference:-

FO 371

61756

107

RECEIVED IN O.B.
3 JUL 1947
SENT TO DEPT.

37. Mr. Edelman asked the Secretary of State for War what percentage of the Jews of the Jewish Brigade were volunteers and what percentage conscripts; when was a request first made by Jews to form a fighting brigade and when was permission given; and what comparison the enlistment of Palestinian Jews in His Majesty's Forces during the war bears with that of His Majesty's other subjects.

**Mr. J. Freeman:** As regards the first part of the Question, exact figures are not available; the great majority, however, were volunteers. The first official request by Jews to form a Jewish Force was made on 26th November, 1943. A signal was sent to the then Commander-in-Chief, Middle East, on 2nd September, 1944, ordering him to raise this force. Insufficient information is available readily to answer the last part of the Question.

**Mr. Edelman:** Will my hon. Friend answer the first part of the Question, which asks what percentage were volunteers and what percentage were conscripts?

**Mr. Freeman:** I have already stated that I have not got the figures, but the great majority were volunteers.

**Earl Winterton:** In justice to the very large number of Jews, the majority of them non-Zionists, who served with great gallantry in His Majesty's Forces, will the hon. Gentleman make it clear that this relates only to the comparatively small number from the Jewish Brigade in Palestine? Is that so?

**Mr. Freeman:** Yes, Sir.

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Reference:-

FO 371 61756

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E

108

E 5844

4 JIL.

PALESTINE

Registry  
Number

E 5844/32/31.

FROM

No.

General Secy

Dated

Augt

Received  
in Registry

eff 18

Last Paper.

5838.

References.

(Print.)

(How disposed of.)

(Action  
completed.)

G 10/6/47

(Index.)

M 10/6/47

Next Paper.

E 5933

Wt 24772/717 17855 10/38 F.O.I.

Final Report. 10th Sept. 1947. Summary  
 news received in the French Brigade and  
 record of cable traffic during war, with  
 serial numbers of messages, & date it was  
 sent by each of the four  
 French delegations. Full details of  
 the delegations. Full details of  
 the delegations.

(Minutes.)

H.B. 87

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Reference:-

FO 371 61756

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1					

EASTERN

1129

Parliamentary Question

- \* 79. General Sir George Jeffreys.—To ask the Secretary of State for the Colonies, how many Jews were enlisted in the Jewish Brigade and served outside Palestine during the recent war; what were the numbers of the Jewish Brigade; whether it was necessary to complete it with non-Jews owing to the lack of Jewish recruits; and if he will give the casualty figures of the Jewish Brigade. [Wednesday 25th June.]

de.

Petersfield.

ANSWERED - 1 JUL 1947  
 REPLY ATTACHED.

TUESDAY 1<sup>ST</sup> JULY.

E. 5844

4 JUL

1129/30.

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Reference:-

FO

371

61756

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110

Jewish Brigade Group

RECEIVED IN THE  
SECRETARY OF STATE FOR WAR  
3 JUL 1946  
SENT TO DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE

28. General Sir George Jeffreys asked the Secretary of State for War how many Jews were enlisted in the Jewish Brigade and served outside Palestine during the recent war; what were the numbers of the Jewish Brigade; whether it was necessary to complete it with non-Jews owing to the lack of Jewish recruits; and if he will give the casualty figures of the Jewish Brigade.

Mr. Bellenger: Three thousand, one hundred and seventy Jews were serving in the Jewish Brigade Group outside Palestine at the end of the war in Europe. The total strength of the Brigade Group was then 4,021. The answer to the third part of the Question is, No, Sir; the non-Jewish personnel were included because a nucleus of experienced officers and other ranks was necessary, not because of lack of Jews; there were many Jews in other units. The answer to the last part of the Question is 33 killed, 157 wounded and four missing.

Sir G. Jeffreys: Are we to infer from the Minister's reply that the actual services of the Jewish Brigade were not of a very important kind, and that the actual part they took in the fighting was not a very great part?

Mr. Bellenger: I, personally, should not like to draw that deduction from my answer. I have given the facts, and the House must draw its own conclusions.

Mr. Janner: Is my right hon. Friend aware that ever since 1939 the Jewish Agency had pressed for a Jewish Brigade or Group to be formed, that their request

was not granted until 1944, that the first opportunity the Brigade had of fighting was in 1945, and that high tributes were paid to them by the Leader of the Opposition and by other eminent persons?

Mr. Stokes: And in 1946 they blew up the King David.

Mr. Janner: On a point of Order. May I ask for your Ruling in this matter, Mr. Speaker? My hon. Friend has made a statement which is a direct insult to a very gallant force, and I am asking you, Sir, whether he was in Order in making that imputation without having the slightest ground on which to make it?

Mr. Stokes: The White Paper.

Mr. Speaker: This is a matter of great controversy and I know that each side feels very strongly about it, but I think that the hon. Member was not out of Order.

Mr. Wilkes: Without wishing in any way to add to the amount of heat that has been generated, would it not be wise for the House to remember that, owing to the late formation in the course of the war of this force, through no fault of the Jewish people in Palestine, at the same time as the formation of the Brigade itself 22,000 Jews were actually serving as attached forces to the British Army, with divisions and brigades, all over the Middle East and in Europe, and should not this fact weigh with the House?

Mr. Speaker: I am bound to point out that this Question relates only to the Jewish Brigade, and not to those serving in the Armed Forces.

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Reference:-

FO

371

61756

148

1947

E

PALESTINE

E 5933

110.A

Registry Number } E 5933/32/31.

TELEGRAM FROM

No. 81 Ferguson

Dated Addis Ababa.

Received in Registry } 354,

3 July

7 July.

Syrian Jewish Terrorists.  
 Rep to Addis 6/311 (E 4874/22/31) same  
 source informs that since April failed  
 to commit for supervision of depots and illegal  
 law they had failed to obtain agreement  
 of the 2 powers to place their case in the  
 hands of斐利波·阿斯·比安尼 or Paris with  
 reference to Syria and the latter - papers to be sent.

Last Paper.

5844

References.

(Print.)

(How disposed of.)

✓ General 80.  
 Deager M.I.C.  
 Hartley W.D.  
 ✓ July 8

Ref. Paris 1401  
 Feb 29  
 Ref. Addis  
 ababa 269

8 July.

(Action completed.)

G. M. A. G. / 19/6/48

(Index.)

Next Paper.

~E 5957

32008 F.O.P.

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Reference:-

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FO 371 61756

~~8, Fitzgerald. 80.  
Lager. 21.1.5.  
mf. October. 21.0.4.~~

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Reference:- <b>FO</b> 371 61756					

*Green*

Cypher/OTP

DEPARTMENTAL No. 1

112

FROM ADDIS ABABA TO FOREIGN OFFICE

Mr. Farquhar D. 9.10 a.m. 4th July, 1947  
No. 354 R. 1.50 p.m. 4th July, 1947  
3rd July, 1947

u u u u u

E 5933

Top Secret

My telegram No. 311. E 5933

7 JUL

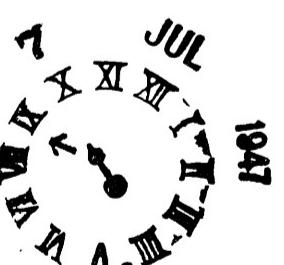
Jewish terrorists escape from Eritrea.

Same source now informs me in strict confidence that since appeal failed "Committee for Assistance of Deportees and Refugees" have telegraphed Courtier to obtain agreement of the 2 detainees to place their case in the hands of Maitre Moro Giafferi in Paris with a view to obtaining free pardon and for this purpose to [gps. undec. ? send all] relevant documents to Paris.

2. Source also informs me that detainees have been moved on the grounds of health to [gp. undec.] detention".

3. If resumé of above information were imparted to Paris or Jibuti to whom I have not (repeat not) repeated this telegram it would be desirable not (repeat not) to disclose that it came from Addis Ababa.

[Copy sent to Middle East Secretariat].



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Reference:- FO 371 61756

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NOTHING TO BE WRITTEN IN THIS MARGIN.

Registry  
No. E 5933/32/31

J.E.C.

[Secret]  
Draft.

Paris 1401/  
Jibuti 29/

Telegram.

No. . .

No. . .

Dated. . .

Repeat to:

Addis Ababa

2109/

Cypher

Departmental No. 1

Copy to:

Colonial Office  
(Mr. Fitzgerald)

M.I. 5. (Mr. Seager)

War Office, M.O. 4  
(Maj. Charteris)

OUT FILE

113

July, 1947.

Despatched

2156

M.

SECRET

Jibuti telegram No. 29

of 27<sup>th</sup>

June : escaped Jewish terrorist].

Information from a very confidential source which should not be compromised suggests that the two Jewish terrorists now imprisoned in Jibuti may place their case in the hands of Maître Moro Giafferi in Paris in order to obtain a free pardon.

2. Report has also been received that the conditions of imprisonment of these men have been relaxed for reasons of health.

  
8/7

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Reference:-

EO

371

61756

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EO 371 61756

OUT FILE

114

E 5933/32/51  
Cypher/OTP

DEPARTMENTAL NO.1

FROM FOREIGN OFFICE TO PARIS NO.1401  
JIBUTI NO.29

D.2.15 p.m 9th July, 1947.

8th July, 1947.  
Repeated to Addis Ababa No.269

B B B B

Secret

Jibuti telegram No.29 [of 27th June: escaped  
Jewish Terrorists].

Information from a very confidential source  
which should not be compromised suggests that the  
two Jewish terrorists now imprisoned in Jibuti may  
place their case in the hands of Maitre Moro Giafferi  
in Paris in order to obtain a free pardon.

2. Report has also been received that the  
conditions of imprisonment of these men have been  
relaxed for reasons of health.

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Reference:-

FO 371 61756

149

E

E 5957

MS

1947

PALESTINE

3 J.H.

Registry  
Number } E 5957/32/31

FROM

Chancery  
No. Washington  
Dated 200/27/47  
Received in Registry } 1 July  
8 -Plot by Legion Zvai Leumi to blow up  
British House.

Stalin, slogan's action in preventing Britain's  
attempt to blow up British House has invoked  
the wrath of sto Romanian Legion for a free  
Palestine. Enclosed and addressed  
is the League appealing in Paris in which  
both sides and staged in an tacit in  
a surreptitious and dangerous way.

Last Paper.

5933

(Minutes.)

References.

10/1

(Print.)

(How disposed of.)

8. F.O. (Photo)  
✓ July 12

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Reference:- EO 371 61756

(Action completed.)

F.C.M. 16/

(Index.)

10/16/48

Next Paper.

E 6040

116

BRITISH EMBASSY.

WASHINGTON 8, D. C.

E 5957 1st July 1947

3 JUL

Ref: 200/279/47

Dear Department,

The intervention of the Haganah in connexion with the plot by the Irgun Zvai Leumi to blow up Citrus House in Tel Aviv has been prominently reported in the American press. Haganah's action has invoked the wrath of the American League for a Free Palestine and you may be interested in the enclosed advertisement appearing in today's "P.M." in which both the Secretary of State and the Haganah are treated in a typically scurrilous and slanderous way.

We are sending a copy of this letter and enclosure to Jerusalem.

Yours ever,

CHANCERY

*Sta.*

Eastern Department,  
Foreign Office,  
London, S.W.1.

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Reference:-

FO 371

61756

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1	2	3	4	5	6
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Reference:-

FO

371

61756

10 Advertising

PM, TUESDAY, JULY 1, 1947

## BEVIN'S SECRET WEAPON

The 150,000 occupation troops in Palestine have failed to hurt the Underground or dent the spirit of Resistance. Grimly, Britain now plays her most cynical card—the ace—Civil War in Palestine. Informers and appeasers gather in a Fifth Column; Hebrew is set against Hebrew in a fratricidal plot. Bevin counts on the Jewish Agency's militia, Haganah, to lead the Hebrews in the insane business of gnawing out their own guts—the Resistance. Spearheaded by treachery, "Operation Quisling" can be Britain's first triumph over the Hebrew Resistance.

### HOW JEWISH AGENCY AND HAGANAH WORK FOR BRITISH IN PALESTINE

• R. H. S. Crossman, member of Parliament and of the Anglo-American Commission of Inquiry, stated in the House of Commons: "... there was co-operation between the Haganah and the Agency on one side, and the British authorities on the other ... No less than 25 Jews in Egypt who had taken part in the plotting of the murder of Lord Moyne were handed over to the British authorities by their fellow Jews of the Haganah. I would like to ask whether it is not in the Colonial Secretary's knowledge that more than 1,000 men, members of the Irgun, have been handed over to the British police authorities in Palestine by the Jewish Agency and the Haganah in the course of that period. There was a prolonged and steady co-operation between the Jewish illegal army, and the legal Intelligence of the British army ... The Haganah came to the police authorities in Jerusalem and told them that the Irgun had developed a new rocket weapon for shooting at the King David Hotel ... The British police, I believe, sent out mine detectors, but failed to find the bombs with mine detectors. They came back to the Haganah and asked for more accurate information. The Haganah thereon, with great risk to themselves, kidnapped a member of the Irgun and extracted from him—by means which I cannot indicate, as I do not know them—the precise location of one of these things. With the British they discovered the thing, and took it to pieces ..." (Statement made in the House of Commons July 31, 1946.)

The latest news from Palestine reports the following acts of collaboration by Haganah:

- Blew up an arsenal of the Irgun in Haifa (6/13/47 NY Herald Tribune.)
- Betrayed (losing one of their own men) an Irgun operation which nearly succeeded in destroying British Military H.Q. (6/19/47—all newspapers).
- Kidnapped members of the Resistance. (AP 6/18/47.)
- David Ben Gurion, Chairman of the Jewish Agency in Palestine, came out openly for further partitioning of Palestine. (NY Times 5/23/47.)
- Dr. Nahum Goldman, key figure of the Jewish Agency, declared before the Vaad Leumi that Palestine is not the only country of salvation and liberation for the remnants of the Hebrews in Europe. (Official minutes. Also PM 6/18/47.)
- Moshe Shertok, head of the Political Department of the Jewish Agency, declared before the United Nations Special Committee on Palestine that the interests of Arabs and Hebrews in Palestine are irreconcilable. (NY Times 6/16/47.)
- The Haganah and the Jewish Agency have suspended all repatriation activities to Palestine. (6/12/47—all newspapers.)
- The Jewish Agency and the Haganah do everything conceivable to discredit the Palestine Underground, and the Hebrew movement in general—its institutions, its friends abroad, mainly in America. They organized the most unscrupulous and scurrilous slander campaign on an international scale. (NY Times; Herald Tribune; all papers 6/12/47.)

### WE'RE BETTING ON THE HEBREWS

Operation "Q," prearranged civil war, can be made to backfire in Bevin's face—by you. The whole scheme falls through if Americans intensify their backing of Hebrew liberation.

American money, ships and moral approval made it possible for the Underground to hold out this long against titanic odds and gave the D.P.s of Europe a glimmer of hope. Your support, NOW, will demonstrate that the world sees through the transparent game of betrayal and is going right down the line for Hebrew independence.

The Palestine Freedom Drive is the only channel by which you can support an action program—\$7,500,000 to save and liberate the Hebrew nation through reparation—resistance—recognition!

Your contribution means a life belt on a repatriation ship, penicillin for a wounded Hebrew fighter, support for a Hebrew government. It means that you are betting on the Hebrew population to stick—despite the odds, despite the British, and despite the treachery from within.

A people with the guts and stamina of the Hebrews deserves more than pity and promises. They deserve to win. Send your support today, \$250, \$10, or \$1. Give the Hebrew a fighting chance—to win.

Additional evidence, the sensational *THE CASE AGAINST THE HAGANAH*, by the Irgun, and William Ziff's *RAPE OF PALESTINE*, will be mailed to you FREE, on request.

### AMERICAN LEAGUE FOR A FREE PALESTINE, INC.

HON. GUY M. GILLETTE, President

#### Executive Board

#### Vice-Chairmen

#### Vice-Presidents

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#### PALESTINE FREEDOM DRIVE

American League for a Free Palestine, Inc.  
25 West 45th Street, New York 19, N. Y.

Gentlemen:

I gladly subscribe the sum of \$..... to the Palestine Freedom Drive.

Please send me *THE CASE AGAINST THE HAGANAH* and *RAPE OF PALESTINE*.

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

CITY .....

ZONE .....

STATE .....

Please make checks payable to MRS. LOUIS UNTERMAYER, Treasurer.

By a ruling of the Treasury Department contributions to this organization are tax exempt.

NOTHING TO BE WRITTEN IN THIS MARGIN.

# Details of French R For March on Paris

By DAVID LOEHWING  
United Press Correspondent

W8

PARIS

A right-wing extremist plot to overthrow the Fourth Republic and set up a military-type dictatorship was foiled almost on the eve of its execution, the government announces.

Monarchs, adherents of the wartime Vichy regime and members of the prewar Fascist Cagouard organization led the conspiracy, the government charged.

## Ready to Seize Govt. Offices

They organized as the "Black Maquis" or black resistance groups and were almost ready under a detailed "Blue Plan" to march on Paris, attempt to seize telephones, telegraphs, radio stations and government offices, it was asserted.

An essential part of the plan was to make it appear that the Communists were organizing for an uprising. It was intended, according to the "Blue Plan" to scatter forged "Communist" manifestos to make it appear that a Communist coup was brewing and that the "Black Maquis" would rise as "liberators."

Tentative D-Day for the march on Paris by "folk commandos" of right wing partisans and dissident army regiments based on Brittany and the French occupation zone in Germany was next Sunday, it was disclosed.

## Numerous Arrests in Secret Raids

The Surete Nationale, the French FBI, unearthed the plot and for a week has been conducting secret raids here, in Southern France and in the Rennes area of Brittany, long a monarchist-nationalist center.

Numerous arrests have been made and last night Interior Minister Edouard Depreux announced that formal charges of plotting to overthrow the Fourth Republic had been put against:

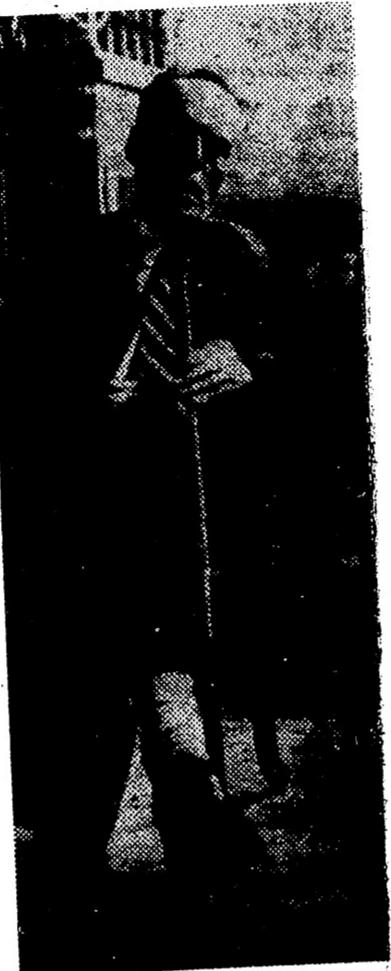
**Gen. Henri Guillaudot**, an inspector general of the National Gendarmerie with headquarters in the Var Office.

**Count Andre de Vulpian**, 47, multi-millionaire aristocrat, publisher of the weekly newspaper "France Vivante" at Rennes and president of the Association of War Veterans. It was rumored that Adolf Hitler once visited his chateau. He later joined the resistance movement.

## Ex-Petain Aide Implicated

Others implicated included: **Maj. Jean Georges L'Oustraneau**, long accused of being a leader of the pre-war Cagouard terrorist organization with which Marshal Philippe Petain of the Vichy regime was affiliated. He was arrested Friday at his estate at Oloron in southern France. He was former chief secretary to Petain when the Vichy leader was War Minister in 1934. He testified for the defense in Petain's trial as a war criminal. During the war he formed one of the first resistance groups, however, and was deported by the Germans to the Mauthausen concentration camp.

**Marc Jacquot**, millionaire wine merchant, alleged liaison agent for



Maj. Jean Georges L'Oustraneau as he testified at the trial of Marshall Petain (in background) in 1945. (Associated Press)

the plotters. Arrested here today, he was said by the authorities to have put the finger on General Guillaudot as plot leader.

**Mme. Jeanne de Waleffe**, fair-haired leader of Paris's high society, in whose luxurious salons the plotters met. It was reported that she signed portrait of Benito Mussolini was found on the wall of the meeting room. She now is at large in freedom at her home.

**Father Pierre Rault**, rector of the little village of Poterie in the Eure, in whose home a dozen Nazi guns were found. He has been charged.

**Tried to Filter Into De Gaulle's Party**

A lieutenant, an aide to General Guillaudot, who was questioned but not charged.

(Associated Press reported that Depreux said Vulpian confessed nothing and implicated the other plotters.)

It was stated officially that Charles de Gaulle, leader of the right-wing French People's Party, was in no way concerned in the plot. In fact, it was said, the Black Maquis tried to filter into his party.

Advertisement

SPECIAL	
MANUFACTURER	
15"	\$5.98*
21"	\$6.98*
24"	\$8.98*
26"	\$9.98*
29" Men's	
Fortnightly	
\$19.98*	
MAIL AND PHONE	
COLONY LUGGAGE	

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Reference -					
FO 371 61756					

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E

E 6046

10.5.38

119

PALESTINE

Registry  
Number

6040/32/31

FROM

Agent General Treasury H.M.T. giving details of next  
Annual Conference Philadelphia area.

No.

Philadelphia

Dated

5/10/38

Received  
in Registry

2/10/38

10.

Last Paper.

5917

References.

6040/32/31

5761/84/31

7/14

(Print.)

(How disposed of.)

8/- M.I.S.  
(Rn. Schein)  
✓ Aug. 11(Action  
completed.)

S.C. 11/8

(Index.)

P.D. 11/8

Next Paper.

E 6086

Wt 24772/717 17895 10/38 F.O.P.

10.5.38

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Reference:-

FO

371

61756

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Reference:-

FO 371 61756

No.  
► (5P102)

E 120

HIS Majesty's Consul-General at Philadelphia presents his compliments to North American Dept. F.O. and has the honour to transmit to him the under-mentioned documents.

*British Consulate-General,  
...12 South 12th St.,  
.....Philadelphia, ...7, ...Pa.  
..2nd July, .., 1947..*

*Reference to previous correspondence:*

Reference 5P102

*Description of Enclosure.*

Name and Date.	Subject.
T. E. Bromley, Esq., British Embassy, Washington, D.C.  2nd July, 1947.	Zionist activities in Philadelphia area.  E 6045 10 AM

3479A 28711-1 (8)

53

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Ref

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61756

No. 154  
(5P102)  
HCV / KMN

BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL, 2nd July, 1947  
PHILADELPHIA

Dear Bromley,

I hope to be able to send you within a few days, a brief report on Zionist activities in this area during June, but think that I should let you know now that former Senator Guy Gillette, the National President of the American League for a Free Palestine, has recently announced that it is planned to send 35,000 Jewish immigrants into that country before November in a convoy of small ships.

Addressing a dinner meeting of the American League held here on the 30th June, Gillette said that the findings of the United Nations Palestine Inquiry Committee were awaited with eagerness, but with "little hope of a settlement of hostilities". The American League would have more confidence in the Committee, which is, according to Gillette, the twenty-seventh body that has considered the Palestine question since 1918, if it were clothed with responsible authority. He felt, however, that in all probability it would merely make a report to the General Assembly of the United Nations, which in turn could not act except by way of recommendations. Britain, Gillette continued, was keeping her full military and naval strength in Palestine in forced control of the country and its political life, and had already served notice that she would not be bound by the Committee's recommendations unless they were in accord with Britain's views.

Another speaker at the same meeting was Eri Jabotinsky, who is described as Repatriation Commissioner in Palestine of the Hebrew Committee for National Liberation. Jabotinsky explained to those present that the planned mass movement of refugees outlined by Gillette was/

T. E. Bromley, Esq.,  
British Embassy,  
WASHINGTON, D.C.

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-2-

was necessary because it would be harder for the British authorities to intercept a number of small ships before they reached Palestine shores.

The assurance given yesterday by Secretary of State Marshall to Senator Murray and his fellow Congressmen that United States policy regarding the admission of 100,000 Jews into Palestine remains unchanged will no doubt be welcomed by the American League and other Zionist organizations in this country.

Morley Cassidy, a member of the staff of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin, has accompanied the United Nations Committee now in Palestine from the day its members landed there. He has been sending his paper day-to-day reports which strike me as being purely factual and unbiased. Cassidy is now under no ~~illusion~~ about the difficulty of finding a solution to the Palestine problem, which he describes as "Solomon-baffling". He is incidentally, as far as my observation goes, the first correspondent of a Philadelphia newspaper to describe the recent shootings of unarmed British soldiers by terrorist gangs in Palestine as "murders".

It was announced at Gillette's meeting that the local Chapter of the American League has raised \$100,000 in six weeks, which will go towards the national goal of \$7,500,000 for the movement.

I am sending copies of this letter to the Reports Division at the Embassy, and to the North American Department of the Foreign Office.

Yours ever,

(SD) H. C. McCLELLAND

H. C. McClelland

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S E C R E T.

**BOX No. 500,  
PARLIAMENT STREET B.O.,  
LONDON, S.W.1.**

**Telephone Nos.**  
**REGENT** 6050.  
**WHITEHALL** 6789.

SF. 215/22/B.3.a/DJS

11th July, 1947.

Dear Higham,

Please refer to your 76021/46e/47 of 4th July, 1947,  
addressed to Lt. Col. T.A. Robertson.

We have no evidence that there are in fact any plans being made in America for the acquisition of small ships under the auspices of the American League for a Free Palestine, to convoy 35,000 Jewish illegal immigrants to Palestine before November 1947.

Yours sincerely,

J. J. Schenck

D.J. Scherr.

D.J. Higham, Esq.,  
Colonial Office.

Copies to:  
Commander W. Brewster, R.N.,  
Cabinet Office.

J. B. Cable, Esq., ✓  
Foreign Office.

DIG/TE

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151

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E 6086

10

12A

PALESTINE

Registry  
Number E 6086/32/31

FROM

No. *London*Dated *Paris*Received in Registry } *6/2/48/47**8 July  
11*

Dealed with terrorist.  
 (P.M. Act n° 578 to my Foreign Office.  
 (E 5389/32/31) - You transmit copy of my  
 from my Foreign Office of July 1.<sup>st</sup>  
 implement of my Jewish terrorists.

Last Paper.

6040

(Minutes.)

*London*  
 C.C. 17th Regional  
 M.I. 5. Mr. Berger  
 M.C. Mr. Lebel

References.

157

(Print.)

(How disposed of.)

*S. Fitzgerald. B.O.  
 Berger. M.I.S.  
 Lebel. W.O.  
 ✓ July 17*

In answer, the French are being  
 informed of this. The sentence  
 proposed on these men expires on 19th  
 instant, as we have no evidence with  
 a French or their allies, including  
 a German government and only at  
 present the French will do  
 any work.

*(Signature)  
 (S.E.CABLE)  
 12/7*

*You think Paris are  
 doing all that is necessary*

HJB. 12/7

(Action completed.) *REMB*  
 (Index) *REMB*

Next Paper.

E 6170

Wt 24772/717 17895 10/38 F.O.P.

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 Reference:- FO 371 61756

1	2	3	4	5	6
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E 6036 British Embassy,  
Paris.

652/48/47 10 8th July, 1947.

Dear Department,

We enclose copies of a Note dated 1st July but which has only just reached us from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in reply to our Note No. 578 of 24th June, which was our second written reminder about our request that the two terrorists at Jibuti should be "refoulés" to Eritrea, and that the same treatment should be accorded to the three at Addis Ababa if by any chance they found their way to French Somaliland.

This reply does not meet our request but gives us only the partial satisfaction that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs have asked the Ministry of Overseas France to instruct the Governor not to let the two terrorists at present at Jibuti leave the territory before the Ministry of Foreign Affairs have been consulted and their agreement obtained.

The competent official in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has genuinely done his best to obtain satisfaction for us, but has been unable to obtain the agreement of the Ministry of Overseas France.

You will doubtless want us to return to the charge and we propose in so doing to send to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs a copy of the Note prepared by our experts for communication to the French Intelligence authorities in accordance with your telegram No. 1211.

A copy of this letter and enclosure goes to  
the Chancery at Addis Ababa and to the Consulate at  
Jibuti. Yours ever,  
Eastern Department, Chancery.  
Foreign Office.

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MINISTERE DES  
AFFAIRES ETRANGERES

DIRECTION DES CONVENTIONS  
ADMINISTRATIVES ET SOCIALES

COPY.

# REPUBLIQUE FRANCAISE.

PARIS, le 1 juillet, 1947.

Par note No. 578 en date du 24 de ce mois l'Ambassade de Grande-Bretagne a appelé l'attention du Ministère des Affaires Etrangères sur les démarches effectuées, d'ordre du Gouvernement de Sa Majesté, en vue d'obtenir des Autorités françaises compétentes que les instructions nécessaires soient adressées au Gouverneur de la Côte Française des Somalis afin que deux terroristes israélites évadés du camp spécial No. 119 en Erythrée, où ils étaient précédemment détenus et qui sont actuellement incarcérés à Djibouti pour entrés irrégulièrement sur le territoire de cette Colonie française soient refoulés sur l'Erythrée et remis aux Autorités britanniques. L'Ambassade faisait état, à cette occasion, de l'accord intervenu entre les Gouvernements français et britannique en ce qui concerne le retour en zone britannique d'occupation des émigrants israélites clandestins entrés irrégulièrement sur le territoire français métropolitain, en provenance de la zone britannique et refoulés par la suite par les Autorités françaises.

Le Ministère des Affaires Etrangères n'a pas manqué, dès qu'il a été saisi de cette demande de refoulement sur l'Erythrée de ces deux terroristes israélites, d'intervenir auprès du Ministère de la France d'Outre-Mer en signalant à ce Département ministériel l'intérêt qui s'attachera à ce que le plus grand compte fut tenu de la démarche de l'Ambassade et que toutes dispositions puissent être prises afin que, dès que ces deux individus auront purgé la peine de quatre mois d'emprisonnement qui leur a été infligée, ils soient reconduits à la frontière de l'Erythrée.

Il a été indiqué officieusement à l'Ambassade qu'une demande d'extradition de ces deux terroristes israélites présentée par le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté serait susceptible de permettre aux Autorités françaises compétentes de satisfaire à la requête du Gouvernement de Sa Majesté. Toutefois, l'Ambassade de Grande-Bretagne a fait savoir verbalement au Ministère qu'il n'était pas dans les intentions du Gouvernement britannique d'engager cette procédure d'extradition.

Dans ces conditions, et conformément aux accords franco-britanniques relatifs au contrôle de l'immigration, clandestine israélite, le Ministère des Affaires Etrangères a invité le Ministère de la France d'Outre-Mer à adresser d'urgence au Gouverneur de la Côte Française des Somalis toutes instructions utiles afin qu'aucune disposition tendant à l'élargissement de ces deux individus ne soit envisagée et qu'ils ne soient autorisés à quitter le territoire de cette Colonie sans que le Département ait été préalablement consulté et que son accord n'ait été obtenu.

## Ambassade de Grande-Bretagne

PARIS.

REPRINTS OF THE PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, LONDON

1	2	3	4	5	6
1					2

Reference:- EO- 371 61756

15-2

1947

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E 6170

14 JULY 27.

Registry  
Number E 8170/32/31

**FROM**

No. Chancery.

Dated Washington  
Received 8/22/27864

Received 800/278/47  
in Registry

Final 23  
14 Feb

## Last Paper.

6086

## References.

(Minutes.)

Letter ✓ to C.O.

H.B. 14/7

See written

The Quarters are: C. O. 409 - Bealey, 8/23/7

(4602-139/47)

H.B. 281

*host*

~~Dkt. Matheson  
80. (cont.)~~  
 July. 16  
~~for Chancery wton~~  
 28 July.

(Action completed.)

(Index.)

## Next Paper.

E6269

Wt 24772/717 17895 10/38 F.O.P.

## **BRITISH EMBASSY.**

# WASHINGTON 8, D. C.

June 23rd, 1947

Ref. 200/278/47

Dear Eastern Department,

Please see the attached copy of a letter from Mr. Elmer Berger of the American Council for Judaism in which he asks for information about the sinking of the refugee ship "Patria".

We have no information on this subject here and would, therefore, be grateful for anything you can let us have to pass on to Mr. Berger.

As you know, the American Council for Judaism is a highly respected and responsible anti-Zionist organization. Although it in facts cuts little ice, we would like to help them by providing them with such information as you think suitable.

Yours ever,

*J.S.*  
CHANCERY

The Eastern Department,  
Foreign Office,  
London, S.W.1.

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Reference:- FO 371

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COPY

129

The American Council for Judaism, Inc.,  
201 E. 57th Street, New York 22, N.Y.

June 23rd, 1947

His Excellency,  
The Ambassador of Great Britain  
Lord Inverchapel  
3100 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.,  
Washington, D.C.

Excellency:

In a number of reports on fairly recent events in Palestine, there have been guarded references to the sinking of the refugee ship, Patria, which implied that subsequent investigations of this incident indicated there was more information available on the circumstances surrounding the sinking than had been generally and publicly reported.

I am wondering if there is in the possession of the British Government any official report of the circumstances surrounding the Patria sinking which could be made available to this organization for purposes of its own research and analysis of the Palestine problem.

Thanking you very kindly, I am

Yours respectfully,

(Signed) Elmer Berger

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Registry  
No. E6170 | 32 | 31

Top Secret.  
Secret.  
Confidential.  
Restricted.  
Open.

Draft. letter D

Mr. Mathison

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*filled and unchanged  
in E 6170*

NOTHING TO BE WRITTEN IN THIS MARGIN.

3119 wt 26469/137 100m 9/46 (51) F.&S.

## **OUT FILE**

10

130

16 July

My dear Matheson,

I enclose a copy of  
letter from Washington, covering  
a request from the American  
family for guidance for  
information about the sinking  
of the Patria.

I hope, for the reason  
given in the Embassy's letter,  
you will be able to let me  
know soon what reply we  
should send.

*yours ever*

Sqd) H. Beale, N.B. 14,

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OUT FILE 131

FORIGN OFFICE. S.W.1.

16th July, 1947.

(F 6170/32 31)

My dear Mathieson,

I enclose a copy of a letter from Washington, covering a request from the American Council of Judais for information about the sinking of the Patria.

I hope, for the reason given in the Embassy's letter, you will be able to let me know soon what reply we should send.

(Sqd) (H. Recley)

W. A. V. Mathieson, Esq.,  
Colonial Office.

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Reference:-

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Washington

Washington

Registry  
No. E 6170/32/31

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Secret.  
Confidential.  
Restricted.  
Open~~

~~Draft.~~ Issued 0

Hawley

Washington

NOTHING TO BE WRITTEN IN THIS MARGIN.

### OUT FILE

Dear Frances,

Please refer to your letter of the 23rd June (which did not reach us until the 14th July), enclosing a copy of a letter from Mr. Elmer Berger of the American Council for Judaism, who asks for information on the sinking of the S.S. Patria in November 1940.

We enclose two copies of  
the report of the Commission of  
Enquiry, which was submitted  
to the High Commissioner for  
Palestine on January 1941. There is no  
objection.

133

objection to your communicating  
one of these copies to the  
American Bureau for Judaism.  
The Jewish Agency was supplied  
with copies at the time.

Yours ever,  
Eastern Dept.

H73. 241  
1

NOTHING TO BE WRITTEN IN THIS MARGIN.

## OUT FILE

134

FOREIGN OFFICE, S.W.1.

28th July, 1947.

(E.6170/32/31)

Dear Chancery,

Please refer to your letter of the 23rd June (which did not reach us until the 14th July), enclosing a copy of a letter from Mr. Elmer Berger of the American Council for Judaism, who asked for information on the sinking of the S.S. Patria in November 1940.

We enclose two copies of the report of the Commission of Enquiry, which was submitted to the High Commissioner for Palestine in January 1941. There is no objection to your communicating one of these copies to the American Council for Judaism. The Jewish Agency was supplied with copies at the time.

Yours ever,

## EASTERN DEPARTMENT

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British Embassy,  
Washington.

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	1					2

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Reference:- FO 371 61756



76021/39/47.

Dear Beeley,

Would you please refer to your letter of the 16th July (E 6170/32/31) about a request from the American Council of Judaism for information about the sinking of the "Patria".

This vessel was sunk in Haifa Harbour as long ago as 1940 and formed the subject of a Commission of Enquiry in Palestine. I cannot do better than send you two copies of the report of the Commission of Enquiry, which was published in Palestine at the time. There will be no objection to a copy of this report being sent to the American Council of Judaism as, at the time of its issue, the Jewish Agency were furnished with copies.

There have been no further investigations into the "Patria" incident since the Commission of Enquiry, who reported in January 1941.

Yours sincerely,

(W.A.C. Mathieson)

BEELEY, ESQ., C.B.E.

6170 32 31

Colonial Office,  
Downing Street,  
S.W.1.

23rd July, 1947.

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INDEXED

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Reference:-

FO 371 61756

113

1947

E

136

E 6269

15 JUL 1947

PALESTINE

Registry Number } E 6269/32/31  
TELEGRAM FROM

No. Beersheba

Dated Debaltsevka  
Received in Registry } 31.11 July  
15

Last Paper.

61740

References.

(Print.)

(How disposed of.)

✓ Seager, M.I.S.  
Fitzgerald, G.O.  
Bentley, W.O.  
✓ Darby 16

Sel, Debaltsevka 30.

21 July

✓ Fitzgerald, G.O.  
Seager, W.O.

(Action completed)  
✓ Darby 16/7  
10/6/48

Escaped Jewish Terrorists.

21/7 1947 29/6 1947 (E 6269/32/31) There was  
an raid at Gozoa. It is difficult to say what chance  
of success was negligible, any other would  
end - disaster & themselves. Rumors that  
the MMA was being held at Gozoa for safety  
reasons for had previously circulated by Governor  
Tunnicliffe.

(Minutes.)  
This is satisfactory.

Copies : M.I.S. (Mr. Seager)  
G.O. (Mr. Fitzgerald)  
W.O. (Maj. Bentley)

15/7  
JG

7/173. Telegram sent to Debaltsevka at request  
of Mr. Seager of M.I.S. Now see

8/8  
JG

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Reference:- FO 371

61756

Next Paper.

E 6289

E 6269

## Cypher/OTP

DEPARTMENTAL NO.1.

UL 347 J

## FROM JIBUTI TO FOREIGN OFFICE

His Majesty's Consul  
No. 31  
July 11th, 1947.

D. 3.30 p.m. July 12th, 1947.  
R. 12.10 p.m. July 13th, 1947.

ESSSS

~~SECRET~~

Please repeat to Paris and Addis Ababa as my telegrams Nos. 15 and 42 respectively.

Please refer to second paragraph of your telegram  
No. 29 July 8th regarding Jewish terrorists at Jibuti.

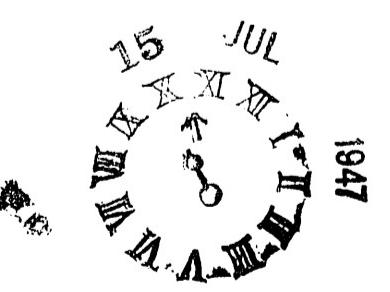
These men, as reported in my despatch No. 36, are now at Gouda where the very nature of the country permits relaxations reported by your informant. I am satisfied that their chances of escape are negligible and that if a successful attempt to evade custody was made it could only end in disaster to themselves.

2. The rumour that these men are being held at Gouda for health reasons has been purposely circulated by the Governor himself who prefers to keep the men at Gouda where they have no outside contacts rather than at Jibuti. They will remain there for the remainder of their sentence or pending the receipt of instructions from the French Government.

3. I shall continue to keep you fully informed.

[Repeated to Paris and Addis Ababa]

[Copy sent to Middle East Secretariat]



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Registry  
No. ~~E~~ E---/32/31

~~Top Secret.~~  
~~Secret.~~  
~~Confidential.~~  
~~Restricted.~~  
Open.

J. E. S.

Draft.

JIBUTI

*Telegram.*

No. ....

*Repeat to :—*

*PARIS* 76 —

150 (2) 340

~~Clair.~~  
Code.  
Cypher.

### *Distribution :—*

Departmental No. 1

Copies to :-

~~C.O. (Mr. Fitzgerald)  
W.O. (L.T. Col. Blanchard)  
H.I.S (Mr. Seager)~~

Wt. 26469 37 50m 9/46 (51) F.&S.

## OUT FILE

133

*F. O.,*

194

*Despatched*

M.

~~SECRET~~

Your telegram no. 31 [of "in July:  
escaped Jewish terrorists.]

All attempts to induce French  
govt. to agree to "refoulement"  
to Eritrea of 2 escaped Jewish  
terrorists have so far failed and  
~~in view of present feelings~~ there  
seems little likelihood of success  
before 2 men are released on 19<sup>th</sup>  
August.

August.

2. Please report what  
is likely to happen when they  
are released. Will they be  
allowed to leave the country?  
Is there any hope of persuading  
local authorities to deport  
them "unofficially"?

them unofficary.

 31/7

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No. E---/32/31.

Secret.

Cypher/OTP.

DEPARTMENTAL NO. 1.

FROM FOREIGN OFFICE TO JIBUTI.

No. 58.

D. 2.40 p.m. 1st August 1947.

31st July 1947.

Repeated to: Paris, No.1506 Saving.

Winnipeg

SECRET.

Your telegram No.51 [of 11th July: escaped Jewish terrorists].

All attempts to induce French Government to agree to "refoulement" to Eritrea of 2 escaped Jewish terrorists have so far failed and there seems little likelihood of success before 2 men are released on 19th August.

2. Please report what is likely to happen when they are released. Will they be allowed to leave the country? Is there any hope of persuading local authorities to deport them "unofficially"?

5. We are replying separately to your despatch No. 56.